Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14.111. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR.

Stock Market—Buoyant, with advances practically universal.

Wheat, 89⅝; corn, 31¼; cotton, 8 3-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 14.

Court Calendars.—Page 14.

Business Troubles.—Page 14.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 14.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Mrs. Nancy Wilson of Long Island City was fined $20 for burning a dog.

A Chinese bazaar for the benefit of the Pell Street Mission is now in progress in Doyers Street.—Page 9.

Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, died yesterday morning at his home in this city of paralysis.—Page 9.

The work of receiving and shipping goods by the new post facilities in Brooklyn already under way.—Page 12.

A number of members of the Metropolitan Opera Company arrived from Europe on La Champagne yesterday.—Page 9.

Adolph Heilbrun is suing for a dissolution of the firm of Stein & Heilbrun, importers of artificial flowers at 540 Broadway.—Page 9.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party met in executive session and issued a call to true friends of the cause.—Page 6.

A complete canvass of the vote of New-Jersey made by the County Clerks shows McKinley's plurality 87,595 and his majority 71,620.—Page 6.

Some merchants in the lower west side district continue to store barrels, boxes, and bales on the sidewalks irrespective of the law.—Page 9.

Justice William J. Gaynor instructed the Queens County Grand Jury to investigate the appointment of Election Inspectors by Mayor Gleason.—Page 16.

John R. Rogers, "Yours Merrily," has a signed contract with Sophia D. Dessau to manage "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" company.—Page 9.

Ellis Island officials suppressed the report of the death in the hospital of Mrs. Osanna Krichorin three days after her arrival from Armenia.—Page 9.

Abraham L. Soper, manager of a pickling factory at Northport, L. I., was compelled to stand in brine all night, and his feet were almost pickled.—Page 6.

Three Russians who were attached to a band of insurgents in Cuba, and who surrendered to the Spanish, but were released, arrived here yesterday.—Page 5.

Fritz Delenius of Morristown, N. J., was murdered in the cellar of his house by a robber, who evidently secured some money as the reward of his crime.—Page 6.

One of the syndicate of swindlers who have been operating throughout the country for several months tells of the methods pursued. Their operations were gigantic.—Page 8.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee of the House said yesterday that he had little hope that the Senate would pass his tariff bill at the short session.—Page 6.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has asked the courts to compel the Brooklyn Assessors to show how they determined the value of the company's capital stock.—Page 13.

The Rev. Dr. C. J. Scofield is delivering a series of lectures on "How to Study the Bible" in connection with the prayer week services at the Young Men's Christian Association.

The clothing of Jennie Retz, twenty-one months old, caught fire yesterday, and her four-year-old brother tried to quench the flames with kerosene. The child was fatally burned.—Page 6.

It is reported that a Boston syndicate will build an electric line from Bradford, Penn., to Olean, N. Y.

STATES STILL IN DOUBT.

Contests Threatened in Wyoming—The Count in Kentucky.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 9.—No new returns have been received by the Democratic or Republican State Committees today. The returns received yesterday by the Democratic Committee from Big Horn County, showing a Democratic majority of 52 votes in five precincts, is claimed by the Democrats as a certain indication that they are going to carry Big Horn County by a sufficient majority to elect their entire ticket, with the posible exception of one Elector.

Threats of a contest on the Congressional election are being made by both parties. Both parties have sent representatives into Big Horn County to be present at the canvassing of the vote.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Times places McKinley's plurality at 576, with official returns from four counties missing.

Col. Breckinridge will not make a formal contest for the Ashland district seat in Congress, but he will offer a protest before the State Returning Board against the vote of Owen County being counted, because of violations of the election law.

HIGHER TAXES IN ILLINOIS.

A Heavier Burden Than Known Before Put upon the People.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Now that the election is over, and nothing is to be lost by an exposure of the extravagance of the past administration, Gov. Altgeld has allowed the figures representing the rate of taxation for the current year to be forwarded to the County Clerk.

The figures show the rate to be 55 cents per $100, three cents higher than that of last year.

This is the most excessive burden of taxation ever inflicted upon the people of the State of Illinois.

SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Hattie Fraser's Defense to the Charge of Arson.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Miss Hattie L. Fraser, who confessed yesterday to having on Saturday night set fire to the Convers Block on State Street, to secure $1,800 insurance, makes the defense that she was under hypnotic influence.

The Svengali in the case is Blair K. Evans, a sailor, ex-soldier, and all-around man. Evans wandered into the store a few days ago and secured a job of painting the inside woodwork. Miss Fraser, a good-looking girl of twenty-eight, says that every little while Evans would pause in his work and fasten his steel gray eyes on her. When he whispered in response to her cry that she needed money that if she would leave the key in the door that night he would do the rest, she obeyed. Evans distributed the combustibles and ignited them.

Miss Fraser is at the city jail in a state of collapse.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

LORD SALISBURY SAYS IT IS AT AN END.

Official Statement to That Effect Made by England's Prime Minister at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—An Address by Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the banquet given this evening to celebrate the installation into office of George Faudel Philips, the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Salisbury made the statement that in his belief the controversy between England and the United States with reference to Venezuela was at an end.

This utterance of Salisbury's was the important feature of the banquet. It was made in the course of a speech, in which, as Premier, according to the custom of recent years, Lord Salisbury made a statement concerning the foreign and domestic policies of the Government. Ambassador Bayard made an address in response to the toast, "The Foreign Missions."

Mr. Bayard, in treating of the community of interests of the nations of the world, all being affected by the doings of others, referred to the Presidential election in the United States, saying:

"I am very sure that it was in no narrow party sense, no merely National sense, that the heart of the people which it is my highest honor to represent was echoed in a verdict that could not be misunderstood, standing as it does for National honor and the continuity of National obligations, making the world safer in the trust of each part, and speaking as emphatically as the human mind and human heart ever spoke in favor of that honesty which is an essential condition of civilization everywhere."

Lord Salisbury was the next speaker. After referring in the kindliest terms to Mr. Bayard and the result of the Presidential election in the United States, which he said embodied the "splendid pronouncement of a great people in behalf of the principles which lie at the base of all human society," the Premier made his statement with reference to the Venezuelan trouble.

"It is rather bathos," he said, "to turn to the rather unimportant controversy his [Bayard's] country and ours has had in recent years. I only do so for the purpose of expressing the belief that it is at an end."

This announcement and the balance of Lord Salisbury's remarks with reference to the Venezuelan case provoked enthusiastic applause from all present.

The banqueting hall of the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor's banquet was served, was crowded, many of those present being of world-wide celebrity, including Prime Minister Salisbury, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor; the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Forces; Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army; the Right Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador.

LORD SALISBURY'S ADDRESS.

England's Foreign Policy as to Venezuela and Other Countries.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—When Lord Salisbury arose to reply to the toast, "Our Ministers," he received an ovation.

Lord Salisbury's Speech.

After thanking the Lord Mayor and the others present for the warmth of the welcome extended to him he said:

"I thank the Ambassador of the United States for his presence here and for joining a great historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has raised his own plane of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to practice to remark upon the internal politics of other States, I may be permitted, without impertinence, to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement the great people he represents have made in behalf of the principles which lie at the base of all human society. [Cheers.] It is rather bathos to have to turn therefrom to the rather unimportant controversy his country and curs have had in recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing the belief that it is at an end. [Cheers.] You are aware that in the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela our question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether arbitration should have unrestricted application, and we have always claimed that those who apart from historic right had the right which attaches to established settlements should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for months has been to define the settled districts, and the solution has, I think, come from the Government of the United States that we should treat our Colonial empire as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects the latter in civic life from having their title questioned should similarly protect an English colony, but beyond that, when a lapse could not be claimed, there should be an examination of title and all the equity demanded in regard thereto should be granted."

"I do not believe I am using unduly sanguine words when I declare my belief that this has brought the controversy to an end. [Loud cheers.]

"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the Government that at a time when anxious social questions which are far more important than political questions are troubling the United States, and therefore troubling the world, we should remove any semblance of political difference that might hinder common action in defense of the common heritages of society.

"We have had an anxious year at the Foreign Office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm, and I do not intend to trouble you with matters that have passed away."

The Turkish Question.

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to the Turkish question. He repeated the arguments against Great Britain's having isolated action against the Porte, and emphasized the fact that the military occupation of Turkey would be necessary if such action were taken. Great Britain, he declared, could not occupy the country unless she established conscription. He pictured the risk of a European war, and then said that the six great powers must act in concert. Any one of these powers was able to veto the others. He denied that the powers were acting on selfish principles.

Continued on Page 2.

GOV. O'FERRALL ON BRYAN.

He Explains Why He Did Not Vote the Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, in a published interview, expresses himself strongly on the result of the election, which he considers has saved the country from disaster. "I am a Democrat," he said, "have always been, and shall always be in principle; but I want none of the Mrs. Lease-Altgeld-Tillman-Bryan combination in mine. I am sorry that the good people of the South cut loose from those who had sent the most capital into her midst for the development of her industries, and tied herself to the little 'silver burros' of the West. When did any of those Western silver States ever send a dollar into the South that would aid in the development of its industries? On the contrary, has not nearly every dollar come from the North? But they cut loose from the North and spit in the teeth of New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States which have spent money in developing her infant industries.

"I have stood by the Democratic Party for thirty-four years, and worked hard for its success. I had to cut loose from it when I refused to vote for Horace Greeley, a Republican, and this time I could not vote for Bryan, a Populist."

It is said that Gov. O'Ferrall is an aspirant for Senatorial honors, being desirous of succeeding John W. Daniel, in 1897. The next State Senate will be in favor of the re-election of Senator Daniel, on a free-silver platform, but the House of Delegates is as yet undetermined. Consul General Lee is also among those who are said to aspire to Senator Daniel's seat, also as a sound-money Democrat.

SHE REPENTED HER CHOICE.

A Philadelphia Girl Who Wanted a New Husband.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 9.—Rebecca Friedman of Philadelphia came to this city on Saturday and was wedded to Emanuel Rosen, also of the city across the river.

It appears that Emanuel and Salomon Gegenstumer had been suitors for the girl's hand. While Gegenstumer was attending services on Saturday the girl and her other suitor eloped to this city. Justice Schmitz performed the ceremony. For some reason the girl repented her choice, and yesterday the Justice was surprised to have the girl, accompanied by Gegenstumer, enter his office. The girl explained that she wanted the marriage of Saturday set aside and revoked, and asked the Justice to marry her to her other suitor. The Justice proceeded to lay down the law to the girl and her escort, and warned them against any such proceeding. He explained that he could afford her no relief, and that only a suit for divorce would avail.

While this was being explained, the husband walked in, and the two engaged in a quarrel. The husband received the worst of it, and the wife and Gegenstumer went away together.

BALTIMORE'S TAMMANY DOWN.

Forced by Adversity to Give Up Its Clubhouse.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Calumet Club, the leading Democratic organization of the city, abandoned its handsome clubhouse to-day and temporarily took up quarters in the rooms occupied by the Democratic City Executive Committee.

The Calumet was organized in 1883, and was formed on the lines of the Tammany Hall organization, in New-York. Isaac Freeman Raisin, the Democratic city leader, was its first President. The membership soon jumped up to the thousand mark and included all the Democratic politicians of the city.

The club played a very important part in local politics, and was conspicuous at the National Conventions at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated and at both of his inaugurations. Last year's Republican victory in city and State was a sad blow to the club and its members. This year's tidal wave was the finishing stroke to the club's hope of retaining its sumptuous quarters.

SAVED FROM A LYNCHING.

Two Accused Murderers Closely Guarded in Jail.

RICHMOND, Mo., Nov. 9.—Lon Lackey and Jesse Winner, charged with the murder of Mrs. Winner and two children on the night of Oct. 26, waived examination to-day and were remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the February term of court.

An immense crowd of people was in town, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the news spread, a rush was made for the jail, and the prisoners were demanded of Sheriff Bolman. The latter had sworn in twenty extra deputies, and the jail was securely guarded, and he refused to surrender the prisoners.

Col. John C. Brown appealed to the crowd to disperse, and assured them that the law would be enforced at all hazards. The crowd howled for the prisoners, but lacked a leader, and slowly dispersed. The jail is safely guarded to-night.

To Discuss Forestry Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary of the Interior Francis has addressed a letter to Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, President of the National Academy of Sciences, stating that he would receive a committee of that body on Thursday, Nov. 12, to discuss the affairs of the Forestry Commission, which has recently returned from a tour through the West, investigating the condition of the forests. The National Academy of Sciences was the promoter of this investigation, and, with the Secretary of the Interior, will have a conference with the President, after which a report will be submitted.

New-York Appointments.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission to-day appointed George H. West, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Saratoga County, as special land and forestry agent, at a salary of $1,200. The appointee passed a special civil service examination.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman has appointed as special agent Washington Robertson of Montour Falls, Schuyler County, N. Y. Mr. Robertson has lately been the District Attorney of Schuyler County.

Sportsmen's Day in New-Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The season for shooting rabbits, quail, and gray squirrels in Northern New-Jersey opens to-morrow, and will continue until the 10th of next month. The game is reported to be plentiful this season, as there have not been downpours of rain to drown the young.

RAILROAD RIOTERS PARDONED.

President Cleveland Explains His Reasons for Acting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President has pardoned W. H. Clune, Isaac Ross, and Philip Stanwood of California, sentenced Dec. 6, 1894, to pay a fine of $1, and to be confined in Los Angeles County Jail eighteen months for conspiracy in violation of Section 440, Revised Statutes, the offense being committed in the railway riots at that time general throughout the country. The President wrote the following indorsement on the application:

"These convicts have suffered more than nine months' imprisonment under their sentences. I am bound to assume that they were guilty of an offense most dangerous in its character, and in the commission of which they aided and encouraged an unlawful defiance of authority, which threatened the most distressing consequences. I am convinced, however, that these men are not criminals, but laboring men swept into a violation of law by first yielding to the counsels of disorder. Others beside themselves are suffering humiliation and deprivation on account of their wrongdoing, and I am led to believe that the purposes of punishment, so far as the effect on the prisoners is concerned, have been fully accomplished. I am also convinced that the imprisonment already suffered by these prisoners will be ample warning to the thousands equally guilty, though unpunished, and to those who may be hereafter tempted, that the laws enacted to secure peace and order must be obeyed."

LOGAN CARLISLE WARNED.

A Southerner Fears that Senator Blackburn Will Shoot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Logan Carlisle affects indifference to probable trouble between Senator Blackburn and himself. He makes light of warnings given him by friends.

The friends of the two men will not talk for publication, but they say privately that Logan Carlisle is making too light of the affair. They point out that both men frequent the same hotels; that Blackburn lays his probable loss of all chance of re-election to the Carlisles, and this, his friends say, intensifies his bitterness toward Logan Carlisle.

A Southern gentleman attached to a Cabinet officer in an official capacity said to-day: "I regard trouble between Logan Carlisle and 'Joe' Blackburn as altogether likely, and I want to tell Logan one thing: Should he have occasion to strike Blackburn he should do so with a cane, unless he be able to knock him out with his fists. Because, if he simply slaps Blackburn's face, the latter, who, looking for trouble, will be armed, will shoot him. I am from the South, and I have seen too many men shot because of their not arming themselves, not to warn my friends. If Logan knocks Blackburn out with one blow, there may be a duel, but if he simply slaps the Senator, there will be a fuperal, in my opinion, and Blackburn would come off the better man in the fray."

WANTED TO KILL THE MAYOR.

And President-Elect McKinley Was Also Doomed by This Maniac.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Joseph Maruska of 38 Thomas Street is under arrest for threatening to kill Mayor Swift. He also announced his intention of going to Canton to assassinate Major McKinley.

He entered the City Hall this afternoon and asked for the Mayor in an excited manner. A policeman, suspecting something wrong, took him to the detectives' room, and pointing to the desk Sergeant told Maruska he was the Mayor.

"Is that so?" he said. "Well, you are a menace to society, and I am here to kill you."

With these words Maruska drew an ugly-looking weapon. Before he had a chance to use it he was seized by a crowd of officers. Maruska swore he would kill the Mayor and then go to Canton and put an end to McKinley, both of whom, he said, must die before the country could prosper. After a severe struggle the raving man was overpowered.

KILLED BY A FOLDING BED.

Warren B. Mason of Chicago Meets Death in a Peculiar Manner.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—Warren B. Mason, a commercial traveler, died at his home, 148 South Lincoln Street, this morning from the effects of injuries he received yesterday by a folding bed closing upon him.

Mr. Mason was about to get out of bed, when, in some unaccountable manner, the bed closed and he was made prisoner. He was unable to extricate himself, and before assistance reached him he had received injuries which resulted in his death this morning.

Mr. Mason's cries attracted the attention of his family, and medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail.

A Bankrupt Ohio Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Bellefontaine, the local option town, north of here, which recently was compelled to let its police force go, owing to no funds, is now on the eve of having its light supply shut off. The electric light Trustees have appealed to the Council for aid, stating that they must have at least $3,000 immediately or shut up the light plant. The Trustees are so badly in debt now for fuel, &c., that they decline to take any further risk. In the meantime, the wrangle between the wets and drys goes on. The bitterest feeling prevails, and no one can foretell the outcome of the struggle in the town made bankrupt by its share of the Dow tax being cut off.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9.—Mrs. James Ferris, seventy years of age, of 103 Fulton Street, attempted to beat out her brains with a hatchet this afternoon. She succeeded in inflicting three severe wounds in her head before she could be restrained. She was taken to the General Hospital and will recover. Her family are well to do and old residents. The cause is unknown.

Mr. Woodruff Rents an Albany House.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff has leased the Eweny house, furnished, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff will come to Albany a few days before Christmas, and will occupy the Sweny residence, at 5 Elk Street, during the Legislative session.

TOP PRICES FOR WHEAT

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE CHICAGO PIT YESTERDAY.

The Cereal Goes Up on the Strength of Advices from Europe—A Reaction Toward the Close of the Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Bullish sentiment and bullish endeavor were in control of the wheat market this morning, and the price reached its highest point. The trade was brisk and heavy, but resistance was offered to advancing prices by a number of holders, who, feeling that their profits were ample for the present, threw a large amount of property on the market. Liverpool cables were firm, an advance of ¼d. being quoted. The Northwestern receipts were lighter than for either last Monday or for the corresponding day a year ago—893 cars arriving to-day.

Nearing the end of the first half hour, offerings became light and a sharp bulge of ½ cent from the earlier ruling figures took place. A moderate reaction followed on selling by two prominent commission houses. December wheat opened from 78¼ to 77⅞ cents, advanced to 79¼ cents, holding at 78 to 78⅝ cents, a net gain of ⅝ to ½ a cent higher than Saturday.

Interest was transferred from foreign proceedings to the action of the Northwestern markets during the morning. Minneapolis was advancing at a quick pace for both cash and December. Our own cash market was reported in a flourishing condition, and extravagant premiums were being paid for red wheat. The speculative mind was reinvigorated by the strong cash situation, and the set-back which had been received by futures was quickly recovered. On this bulge December sold at 80½, the highest price of the year. May sold at 84¼. At these prices the elevator concerns sold some wheat, and a few fractional recessions took place. An increase of 1,243,000 bushels in the visible supply had no apparent effect on prices. At noon the feeling was very strong, and almost the best quotations were sustained, December being quotable at 79⅞ and May at 84, the former showing a gain of 1⅝ cents and the latter of 1¼ cents from Saturday.

The anxiety to realize proved too much for prices during the last hour, and a quick break to 78⅞ for December was the consepuence. Closing Liverpool cables conveyed no fresh enthusiasm, as no further gain from the opening was reported. The break was followed by a period of steadiness and moderate recovery, but buyers at top prices were frightened, and ready to jump from under at any sign of another slump. Within fifteen minutes of the close another drop to 78½ for December was noted. The close was at 78⅝, the net gain from Saturday being ½ cent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—The wheat market displayed considerable strength shortly after the opening this morning. The firmness was attributed to favorable cables and an expected decrease in the visible supply. December wheat opened at 83⅝ cents, a decline of one-fourth cent from Saturday's closing prices. In the first half hour the market steadily advanced, and at 10 o'clock December wheat was quoted at 85¼ cents.

The market continued firm, although there was but little trading, and toward noon December wheat touched 85⅞ cents. Later the tone became weak, and the market closed dull, at 84⅝ cents.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.

Prices Still Advancing in the London Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In Mark Lane to-day English and foreign wheats were a shilling higher, and flour sixpence to a shilling dearer. Corn and barley were sixpence higher, and oats advanced threepence.

The Mark Lane Express says that although the deficiency in the crops in India is known to be very serious, there is no likelihood that there will be any large imports of wheat into that country. "Though prices only range from 26s. to 36s. per quarter," the paper says, "the extreme poverty of the Indian populace renders anything over 30s. almost prohibitory, and 15s. to 26s. the usual range."

"The failure in India and Australia," the Express adds, "has caused a deficiency of 2,033,500 quarters in the usual supply of Great Britain. This must be made up from other sources, and is a change in the situation which itself is sufficient to uphold the recent rise. The quantity of wheat in transit to the United Kingdom on Saturday was 2,045,000 quarters, of which there were 400,000 quarters of Russian, 300,000 North American, 100,000 South American, 1,220,000 California, and 25,000 from other sources.

"The spring corn trade has been dull, and the supply larger than even a good retail demand can readily absorb, while speculative purchases for a rise in 1897 are discouraged by the large new crop in America."

Advance in the Local Market.

Wheat is steadily advancing, and the top-notch quotation of the season for December wheat was recorded at the Produce Exchange yesterday. It was 86¾ cents, against the 86 9-16 cents quotation of Oct. 19. There was no excited trading, while the "pit" was crowded all day. Those who three weeks ago talked of ninety-cent wheat talked yesterday of "dollar wheat."

Gold Pours Into Banks.

No gold came into this port to-day. The deluge into banks and savings institutions continued, and the rate is such as to assure the absorption of three-quarters of the gold that was hoarded during the month preceding election day. The Sub-Treasury gained nearly $500,000 in gold yesterday by Assay Office checks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $121,526,364, a net increase for the day of $334,700.

New-Jersey's Flower Show.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—The annual Fall flower show of the New-Jersey Horticultural Society will open to-morrow in the big tennis building of the Orange Athletic Club on Halsted Street, East Orange. Entries have been received from all over the State, and one of the best shows the society has ever held is expected. Wednesday will be children's day.

GREAT DISQUIET IN COREA.

Dissatisfied Natives Engaged in Pillaging the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The Rev. A. F. Moore, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church for four years in Seoul, Corea, has arrived here on the steamer Rio en route for home, accompanied by his family.

He says there is great disquiet in Corea, and that bands of dissatisfied natives, as many as 100 each, are going about the country robbing and pillaging. Travelers are not safe.

King Yi, whose consort was murdered over a year ago, is still at the Russian Legation and largely under its control. There is much dissatisfaction because of this. A new palace is being built near the Legation for the King.

Some months ago the Japanese, who dictated the appointment of the Corean Cabinet, caused the Japanese police to cut off the hair or top-knot, so called, of a great many Coreans. The top-knots are a sign of distinction. They are worn only by married men, and no man is supposed to have properly asserted himself until he is married and has a top-knot. The cutting off of these appendages caused great grief. There were many remonstrances and increased dissatisfaction. However, things have so far improved now that an edict has gone forth allowing the Coreans to wear their top-knots. The consequence is that many whose hair was cut off have collected it again and fastened it on, so that their happiness has been re-established.

The gentleman says that many of the Coreans are embracing Christianity.

THE TORRENS LAW INVALID.

So Declared by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Illinois Supreme Court has declared the Torrens Land Title act invalid, and ordered judgment of the lower court in a quo warranto suit on the subject reversed and the cause remanded. Recorder Chase, who was a party to the suit, said to-day:

"I hold that the material points of the Torrens law are Constitutional, but that there are minor points on which the court was doubtful. One of the arguments against the system is that it practically makes the County Recorder a judicial officer. I do not see how the exercise of the privileges given under the law in question makes me a judicial officer any more than the signing of an abstract of title would."

President George Birkhoff of the Real Estate Board said: "I have never had a great deal of faith in the constitutionality of the law, but it was an improvement, and I supported it. Some of the points in it I know to be shaky, but I was in sympathy with the spirit of the law, if not its letter. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Ottawa court intended to declare the law entirely unconstitutional, but, judging from information I have at hand, I should think that the opinion filed kills the act as passed by the Legislature."

RAPID RAILROAD TRAVEL.

All the Western Records Beaten by a Special Train.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—All records of fast railroad traveling between Chicago and the Mississippi River were broken yesterday afternoon by the Rock Island Railroad Company, which ran a special train from Rock Island to Chicago, a distance of 181 miles, in 3 hours and 30 minutes, exclusive of stops, or in 3 hours and 41 minutes, if stops are taken into consideration. From Moline to Blue Island the train made a run, including three stops, of 162.9 miles in 183 minutes, and at one time reached a speed of 77 2-3 miles per hour. Taking out the stops, which were for water, the 162.9 miles were covered in 176 minutes, the fastest speed on a long-distance trip ever attained west of Chicago.

The train which made the great dash from the Mississippi Valley to Chicago was a special, bringing home the Western Society of Engineers from a trip of inspection to Davenport and Rock Island.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hanna's Chicago Newspaper Guests at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The party of Chicago newspaper men who were guests of National Republican Chairman Hanna at the banquet in New-York Saturday night arrived in this city this morning. They were taken to the Arlington Hotel, where many Washington correspondents and other newspaper friends called on them.

After luncheon the party, by special arrangement, was received by President Cleveland at the White House, and also by Gen. Miles at the War Department. The rest of the day was spent in carriage drives, and to-night the journey homeward was continued.

Mr. Hanna has arranged with President-elect McKinley to meet the Chicago party at the station in Canton while the train makes its regular stop to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic States central in Virginia. The pressure is generally low west of the Mississippi River, with a trough extending from Kansas to the North Pacific coast. The barometer has risen generally east of the Mississippi River and fallen on the Rocky Mountain slope and the middle and southern plateau. The temperature is lower on the Atlantic coast; also on the northern plateau. It is warmer throughout the central valleys.

Light snows have fallen in the lake regions and in the northern Rocky Mountain districts.

The weather will be generally fair Tuesday in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Threatening weather, with light precipitation, is indicated for the lake regions and the Middle Mississippi Valley; also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature will be warmer in the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley and cooler on the southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of the temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	62	41	44
6 A. M.	62	40	43
9 A. M.	64	38	44
12 M.	66	44	46
4 P. M.	70	48	46
6 P. M.	65	46	45
9 P. M.	65	41	44
12 P. M.	69	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¼
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date 1895	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

THE HORSES ON PARADE

A GOOD CROWD AT THE SHOW AT ITS OPENING.

Many Familiar Faces Missing in the Boxes, but There Were a Host of New Ones in Their Places.

An old-fashioned crowd was at Madison Square Garden last evening to help push the Horse Show on to success. It needed the pushing of the crowd, too, if the truth must be told. It lacked the social snap and go of Horse Shows of the past. Somehow there seemed a lot of tinsel in the glitter. There was considerable paste among the gems, and even the diamonds lacked the pure white brilliancy; there was a shade of yellow in many of them.

Good clothes? Yes, wardrobes of them. Gowns? A bewildering array of the finest that the artist-dressmakers produce. Well-groomed men? A promenade full of them and a good sprinkling in the boxes. Fine horses? The best lot ever shown since the National Horse Show was organized. Society? Well, it's hard to tell what society is sometimes. The boxes were generally well filled with more matrons than maids, but the faces were not wholly familiar to The Man About Town who strolls about and is expected to have at least a bowing acquaintance with the people who frequent Newport, Lenox, Tuxedo, Narragansett Pier, and the Long Island resorts. He had comparatively little bowing to do, unless his circle of acquaintances extended to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, and other smaller cities east of the Mississippi.

Mrs. William Astor was there, Mrs. Alvah Belmont had a box, a number of the Rockaway hunting set were there, and the people who go to Long Branch and Coney Island, to Lakewood and Martha's Vineyard, to Saratoga and Niagara Falls, were in evidence. But a host were missing. Recent bereavements have taken the extensive Vanderpoel connections and the Whitneys and their hosts of friends out of the fashionable world for the present, and their absence gave their satellites a reason for not putting in an appearance.

Was a Jolly Crowd.

Yet it was a well-dressed and a jolly crowd that tried to make up for the social loss that was so apparent. Perhaps society has tired of being made an adjunct to the show. It will take a couple of days longer to decide that. Perhaps then the bell may have the ring of the true metal, and prove to have less of the baser sound in it. It did not strike clearly last night.

One can be excused for becoming enthusiastic over the horses, and after all, that is what the Horse Show is for. There never was a better lot in the Garden since the inauguration of the show. There was quality everywhere, unless one excepts the jumping classes, and really they did not have a fair show. They were not at all used to the light, and the noise, and the tan-bark and leaping in the dark, as they practically are compelled to under the present management. They will get over their attack of stage fright later on, and show themselves to better advantage, for the quality is there.

Speaking of the noise, there was altogether too much of it. A mob of howling and shrieking grooms, worse than a lot of collegians at a football match or a gang of "rooters" at a baseball game, made themselves a pestiferous nuisance at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. No one complains if they give vent to their enthusiasm in a seemly fashion, but to have a horde of yelling idiots disturbing every one with their barnyard and stable slang shouted at the top of particularly ear-piercing voices is carrying things a bit too far. "Charley" Bates is a clever horseman, and he would win just as many prizes if he would keep his crowd of hoodlums quiet within reasonable bounds.

Mr. Bates and His Crowd.

Bates is a good enough fellow in his way and his victories may be popular ones, but he will make a greater hit with people who go to the show if he wins them without the assistance of the mob that make things hum whenever he is driving in the ring. Their noise does not prejudice the judges in his favor, and is apt to have a reverse effect. Other dealers have similar crowds of "rooters," but they are neither so numerous or noisy. The Directors would please the public if they stopped it all.

The noticeable features that the dressmakers and milliners and other searchers for fashionable points observed were that smooth-shaven faces seem to be the proper thing with the men and that velvet is largely used by the women for dresses. The balloon sleeves have disappeared from the gowns and the tight sleeves with small puffs that have supplanted make the dear creatures look as if they had shrunk in the upper story. The young male swells did not have to study as to whether to carry their canes crook up or ferrule end up, because they did not carry canes. Philadelphians affected flowered and parti-colored waistcoats of white satin for full dress. They looked dirty, slack, and ungentlemanly. New-Yorkers won't take kindly to that sort of thing, even if the Prince of Wales does approve of it.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Lively Contests in Several of the Classes for Ribbons.

There was a decided innovation for the early visitors to the show in the fact that there was a jumping competition in the morning. Generally the morning of the opening day has been given over to the housing of the late-comers and to such exercising of the horses in the ring as the exhibitors wished to give their charges. Few people except those who had horses arriving or down for the preliminary trials in the jumping class were there, and the few ladies scattered about in the big structure reminded one of the non-dancing men at the early hours of a charity ball. They were few, and they looked lonesome enough to excite sympathy. They would probably have spurned an offer of it, however, for they were of the horsey set the horsiest, and were there as critics; severe ones they proved themselves to be, too, when the horses blundered at the obstacles, either through the stupidity of the horse itself or the rider.

This morning's show was a sort of prologue to the comedy that will last through the week. The actual playing of that comedy began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Lander led his band through the snappy measures of the "Horse Show March," a bit of music that has done ser-

vice for the opening of the show ever since Lander began to furnish music. Before the last strains had got lost in the great rafters of the structure, that peacock of a bugler, who has been the chief decorative feature of all the shows of the past, blew out a succession of fanfares that must have raised blisters on his lips. Ringmaster Allen, who shines in the reflected light of the bugler, waved his hand imperiously, the gates at the Fourth Avenue entrance end of the ring were swung open by Superintendent Clarke's minions, in tiger-striped jackets, and there began streaming in on the tanbark a lot of harness horses belonging to what is known in the catalogue as Class 47, and technically as horses between 15 hands and 15.3.

It was when Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Francis T. Underhill, and Reginald W. Rives took their seats in the ring and began to look quizzical and critical that the Horse Show of 1896, the twelfth in the history of the association, was begun. There were few people about the ringside to begin their buzzing and comments on the horses, the traps, and the drivers. But before a decision had been reached the Garden had begun to fill up, and kept filling until about 4:30, when the tide was at its height, and so remained until after the jumping competition, when it began to ebb, as the men thought of dinner and the women of the necessity of getting home and into the hands of their maids, so as to be ready for the great parade of the evening.

"Charley" Bates in Evidence.

"Charley" Bates, fatter, more rosy, with great welts of fat on his face and about his neck, was very much in evidence in the class, and there were rounds of applause as he went bowling about the ring behind a handsome brown trotting-bred gelding that he called Coxey, which at once caught the eye of the spectator, whether he was an expert at the game or the veriest novice. It was this horse that won the blue ribbon, and "Fatty" had a smile that was at least a yard wide about his cupid's bow of a mouth, when the groom came toward him with the rosette that gave evidence that he had drawn the first blood of the great show of the year. To George B. Hulme's chestnut Great Scott, winner of very many prizes, second honors were awarded, J. H. Shults, Jr., holding the reins and swishing the whip over this animal, who has had so many successes in the ring. Great Scott was as good as ever, but Coxey disappointed him in the estimation of most of the observers.

M. W. Dunham made a clean sweep in the class for French coaching stallions, a horse that has come into deserved popularity as a desirable out-cross with the trotter for the breeders of harness horses. The blue ribbon went to Indre, a handsome and showy ten-year-old chestnut, who has won many prizes in France, and who was the winner of the first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago. He is a fine-looking specimen of the type, and there was no questioning the decision of the judges by any of the men who crowded about the rail to see what sort of animals the much-talked-of type were.

After these had been disposed of there was a rush to the ringside by the men who are frequenters of the Fleetwood Park and of that part of the city generally known as "The Road." It was the exhibition of roadsters to wagon, fourteen of them appearing, that brought about the rush by the lovers of the trotter. There were many regrets heard that Col. Kip, who has carried off all the honors in these roadster classes for many years, was not represented; but the absence of his "bays with black points" made the competition more open. One funny incident of the class was the appearance of a horse that looked as if he was at least a yard from the plow and as if he had more Percheron than trotting blood in him. A veritable cart horse, he was quickly shunted out of the ring as if he had no right in such patrician company.

C. J. Hamlin, who on Sunday celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary, drove his mare King Bird into the ring, making this first appearance since the first show, in 1883, and remained to the close, even though he had to be content with the third prize. The blue ribbon went to Charles M. Reed's mare Alice Leyburn, who has been shown at the Garden three years, only to be beaten on previous occasions by something from Col. Kip's string. She was driven by Bernard, a professional, who knew how to show her at her very best, and that was good enough for anybody. William Pollock's handsome bay, Homesdale, beat Mr. Hamlin's entry after a close contest.

Mr. Belmont's Pair Winners.

There was more excitement in and about the O. H. P. Belmont box when the next class, that for pairs of harness horses, was called, than in most any other part of the house, and more than there had been in that vicinity or in or near any of the boxes during the afternoon. The reason for it all was that "Ollie" Belmont had a pair in that class that were to meet eleven other teams of "tip-toppers." Mr. Belmont's pair were Rockingham and Walsingham, neither of which are strangers to the show ring. His groom, Fitzpatrick, handled the horses for Mr. Belmont, a matter of considerable disappointment to most of those in the Garden, who had hoped to see the youngest Belmont show the horses. Those in the Belmont box showed that there was danger ahead when Harry Hamlin's magnificent pair, Cogent and Crescent, made their tour of the ring. There was, therefore, a sigh of relief when this splendid pair was set outside of the ring, as the judges discovered when they were measured that they exceeded a bit the height allowed for the class, 16.1 hands. The Belmont party also glanced suspiciously at the W. S. Hobart pair, Monarch and Performer, who were in perfect form and condition, and admirably handled by J. H. Shults, Jr. But there was a general jollification there when the judges—all of whom are personal friends of Mr. Belmont, so said some of the captious critics—gave the blue ribbon to Rockingham and Walsingham. It was a grievous disappointment to Mr. Hobart and his friends to see Monarch and Performer forced to accept defeat for the first time. A great many people differed with the judges and thought the decision should have been reversed, but this criticism was as apt to be prejudiced as it was intimated was the declaration of all the judges. In all events, the pairs were very evenly matched, and either would be good enough for any one to drive anywhere.

Six thoroughbred stallions paraded before James Galway in competition for the prizes. To Favordale of the Brookdale stud the honors fell, but aside from him and Potentate, it was a pretty bad looking lot. On appearances certainly Potentate was as easily entitled to second place as Favordale was to first. But Mr. Galway placed both Judge Morrow and Lazzarone ahead of Potentate for reasons that must have been good ones to him at least. Judge Morrow was big and fat, and Lazzarone looked in anything but show-ring condition. Still, as a racer, the latter was probably the best of the lot.

The Four-in-Hand Parade.

One of the most attractive exhibitions of the day was that made by the four-in-hand teams in Class 64. There were seven entries, but only six remained in the ring until the ribbons were distributed. The near leader on Charles F. Bates's team essayed a new style of buck jumping, falling headlong twice after a series of wild plunges. Each time Mr. Bates sat like a statue, a smile dimpling his cherubic face, while grooms swarmed like bees around the prostrate animal. When the jumping was all out of the leader the team made a few circuits before the fractious animal again became restive and the team was driven out of the ring.

The other teams were models of thoroughly up-to-date turnouts. To a layman each seemed absolutely perfect. There was a unity in color, size, action, and equipment that was positively pleasing, even to a person who never drove a horse. Louis Wormser made his show début with a team of chestnuts that attracted all eyes. His coachman, Donnelly, drove the perfectly matched steppers, and handled them admirably—so well, in fact, that they got the coveted blue rosette. The team comprised Don Wilkes, Rosemary, His Excellency, and Lady Adele. They were shown to a break, perfectly appointed. Second prize went to John Arthur's team of browns, with J. Dickman Brown's browns third, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany's team highly commended.

Jumpers Show Up Poorly.

There were two jumping competitions, aside from the trying-out in the open-to-all class in the morning. The first of these, in the afternoon, was the finish of the open-to-all class, which proved a victory for Warren M. Healey's Kensington, an old hand at the game, who made the circuit without a hit. He was closely pressed by Miss May Bird's campaigner Merry Boy, who got the second honors. A clean bit of work, with one exception, gave Harry W. Smith's Sweetbriar third place, with Adam Beck's green Canadian Huntsman placed fourth. The latter is new to the game, but a good fencer, and probably will be heard from to much better advantage later.

The other jumping class was one of the high-jumping competition, horses being

Tiffany & Co.

Sterling Silver

Forks and Spoons

Many exclusive patterns to select from, at $1.10 per ounce.

Not purchasable elsewhere.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

compelled to show over two fences at 5 feet 6 inches, two at 6 feet and 6½ feet. It was a competition that should have been put on the card late in the week, when the horses have become accustomed to the lights, the music, the crowd, and the altogether unusual conditions for jumping. The horses were attacked with stage fright or "tanbark trembles" and made a complete farce of the competition, not one of the lot clearing the obstacles, though in daytime and under favorable conditions any of them would have readily performed the task set them. One of the best jumpers in the show, Mrs. F. D. Beard's Perfection, caught her foot in the rails on the first fence and landed so lame that her rider had to dismount. It was announced that she would probably come out all right by to-morrow, which it is to be hoped is a fact, as Perfection is one of the star performers at the show. As none of the horses could negotiate the fences the award of prizes was withheld.

There were two classes of saddle horses passed on, E. H. Weatherbee winning in the afternoon with his well-mannered chestnut hack, up to carrying 200 pounds. There was a sharp competitor in the evening in the 160-pound class, in which C. L. Railey's Kentucky-bred mare Patsy McCord carried off the honors, though she was shown to the English standard instead of in the class of fine-gaited horses such as the Kentuckians affect.

The feature of the evening show proved to be that for high-steppers, in which "Charley" Bates again came to the front, taking first and third prizes with Aladdin and Coxey, the latter the animal that won the first prize in the afternoon in the class for harness horses. Louis W. Wormser got second honors in a competition that was a puzzle from the start, so close together were a half dozen of the animals competing. W. Gould Brokaw's Meteor, who has won several prizes, found the company too hot, and had to be content with fourth place.

ITS SOCIAL SIDE.

Some of the Well-Known People Who Were at the Show.

Again the Horse Show and the opening of the Winter season, again the display of beauty and gowns in the boxes at the Madison Square Garden, and again the parade of belles and beaux, of maids and matrons, of "dudes" and dowagers. Again the meeting of friends separated since the Spring, and again the closing of old accounts and the opening of new ones in the great society clearing house that the Horse Show has become.

It is hardly fair to judge the show from the society standpoint on its first day—or at all possible to predict what its measure of social success may be from the atmosphere of its early hours. The opening day of the great annual function has never been in its history marked by as large or brilliant a society attendance as that of the following days, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. There were several empty boxes, both at afternoon and evening, and a marked absence of the more prominent metropolitan social lights. Those who were present were, as usual, faultlessly attired in the latest and most fashionable costumes, and some of the gowns worn by the women were unusually handsome and effective. But New-York society was not distinctively to the fore, as in years gone by, and box after box was filled by people from other cities. Even the presence of a real live Prince—Louis of Savoy—who occupied a seat in the Directors' box at evening, did not give a fillip to the affair. He sat almost unnoticed and unhonored the evening through.

The social story of the day is soon told. The early hours showed a slim attendance, with the hunting element predominant. Toward 4 o'clock boxes and seats began to fill with the more distinctively society element, and the clubmen commenced their promenade around the Garden, stopping now and then to chat with their fair friends in the boxes. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont were among the early afternoon arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayless, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin were the more prominent New-Yorkers present during the afternoon. The New-York belles reserved themselves for the evening session, and were conspicuous by their absence.

But if the New-Yorkers delayed their appearance at the show, the many society people from other cities were all the more in evidence. They arrived early, both afternoon and evening, and remained until the last minute possible. They surveyed the scene with evident satisfaction, and apparently rejoiced in that they had invaded the charmed circle of New-York society. Their gowns were as handsome and their costumes as effective as those of the few New-York men and women of prominence present, and they rejoiced mightily thereat. Boston was well to the fore with Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Allan, Herbert Sears, Dwight Braman, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson, and Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse; Pittsburg sent Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thaw and others; Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrell, and several belles; Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. John Davis and Miss Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland; Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Gittings, and Chicago, Mrs. Potter Palmer and others.

The dressing in the afternoon was, as a rule, rather quiet. Walking dresses predominated, and the tailor-made gown was in evidence. The corsage bouquet of violets which Fashion has ordained must be worn at the Show, was so worn by many women, and the subtle and delicious fragrance of the modest flower pleasantly counteracted the horsy atmosphere of the amphitheatre.

When the evening session began, at 8 o'clock, the Garden was fairly well filled as to the seats, but the boxes were empty, and it was nearly 9 o'clock before Society had finished its dinner and made its appearance. By 9:30, however, the boxes were well filled, and one could gain some idea of the social complexion of the show. That this was not that even of the first night of the show last year was soon apparent. The hunting set was not in evidence to any marked extent, and it was early suggested that the largest stars in the New-York society constellation, at least, were not out, and that the lesser ones had remained in in consequence.

There were surprises, however, in store for the public. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whom no one had expected to see, was in Senator Wetmore's box, looking rather pale, but very handsome in a Nile green gown of soft material. With her were the Misses Wetmore, both in gray. Miss Katharine Duer in pink, Miss Fair in a yellow waist, with black skirt; Miss Fannie Tailer in lavender, Miss Julia Grant in gray, and Miss Woodward in black and green, were the belles present who attracted the most attention.

Mrs. Oliver Belmont, who wore black; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in black, Mrs. George B. De Forest in gray, Mrs. Henry Barclay in black, Mrs. Tinker in red, Mrs. Frederick Grant in gray, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop in lavender, and Mrs. Albert Stevens in black, were the matrons in the boxes who were most admired.

Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Arthur Rotel, and Mrs. Boyce Allan of Boston, Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Mrs. Drexel and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, and Mrs. S. S. Howland and Mrs. Henry May of Washington led the list of out-of-town contingent in the beauty of their gowns and personal attractions.

There was a lack of life all through the evening in the social atmosphere of the show, and people began to depart early. The public did not attend in any such numbers that progress along the aisles was at any time difficult.

Crowds were assembled at the Madison Avenue entrance of the Garden to see the fashionable throng arrive and depart, but the public is evidently waiting to attend the Show until later in the week. The scenes at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, the Holland House, and other fashionable resorts both at the dinner and supper hours were more brilliant and animated than those at the Garden itself.

AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

Winners of the Honors in Each of the Classes.

The awards in all the classes judged during the afternoon and evening were made to the following:

Class 38.—French coaching stallions, 4 years old or over, kept for service—First prize, $300, M. W. Dunham's ch. Indre, 16, 10 years, by Pheaton-Bettina; second prize, $100, M. W. Dunham's b. Perfection, 16.1, 9 years, by Banyuls-Charlotte; third prize, $50, M. W. Dunham's ch. Urbin, 16.1, 6 years, by Saint Rigomer-Urbine; highly commended, E. M. Barton's b. Parthian, 16, 4 years, by Perfection-Germaine.

Class 47.—Harness horses, over 15 hands and under 15.3 hands, shown to a two or four wheeled vehicle—First prize, $150, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's br. g. Coxey, 15.1¼, 8 years, driven by C. F. Bates; second prize, $75, George B. Hulme's ch. g. Great Scott, 15.1¾, 6 years, driven by J. H. Shults, Jr.; third prize, $35, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's b. g. Amazon, 15.1¾, 7 years, driven by Henry Graham; highly commended, Thomas M. Hilliard's b. g. Flash, 15.1¼, driven by Mr. Miller.

Class 15.—Roadsters, 4 Years Old or Over, Shown to Harness or Wagon—First prize, $150, Charles M. Reed's br. m. Alice Leyburn, 15.2½, 5 years, by Baron Wilkes-Mamie, driven by C. Bernard; second prize, $75, William Pollack's br. g. Holmesdale, 15.2, 7 years, by Archie, dam by Danell Lambert, driven by owner; third prize, $35, Village Farm's m. m. King Bird, 4 years, by Mambrino King-Mary Weston, driven by C. J. Hamlin; highly commended, James W. Cooke's b. g., Altomont, 15.2½, 7 years, by Almont Star-Dolly Richards, driven by owner.

Class 54.—Pair of Carriage Horses, Not Under 15.3 Hands and Not Exceeding 16.1, Shown to Appropriate Four-Wheeled Vehicle—First prize, $200, Oliver H. P. Belmont's b. g. Rockingham, 15.3½, aged, and b. g. Walsingham, 15.3½, aged, driven by Mr. Fitzpatrick; second prize, $100, W. S. Hobart's br. g. Monarch, 15.3, aged, and br. g. Performer, 15.3, aged, driven by Mr. Shultz; third prize, $50, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's b. g. Aspiration, 15.3½, 7 years, and b. g. Ambition, 15.3½, 7 years, driven by Mr. Bates; highly commended, E. D. Morgan's blk. g. Last Boy, 15.3, and br. g. Roy, 15.3½, driven by Mr. Smith. The Village Farm's Cogent and Crescent were turned out of the ring for being over 16.1 hands.

Class 78.—Saddle horses, over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds—First prize, $150, E. H. Weatherbee's ch. g. Spark, 15.1¼, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Turner; second prize, $75, H. P. Peters's ch. g. Rienzi, 15.1, 8 years, ridden by Mr. Anthony; third prize, $35, John S. Bratton's b. g. Aladdin, 15.1½, 9 years, ridden by Mr. Dodge; highly commended, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's b. g. Adventurer, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Graham.

Class 1.—Thoroughbreds, stallions 3 years or over, (running horses)—First prize, Brookdale Stable's br. Favordale, 10 years, by Sensation-Imp. Favordale; second prize, $150, Belwood Stud's b. Judge Morrow, 16, aged, by Vagabond-Moonlight; third prize, $75, P. Beard's ch. Lazzarone, 16.1, 6 years, by Spendrift-Spinaway; highly commended, Adolph Nelson's ch. Imp. Potentate, 8 years, by Peter-Cutty Sark.

Class 104.—Jumpers, open to all—First prize, $150, Warren Mansfield Healey's ch. g. Kensington, 15.3, 7 years, ridden by Mr. Elliott; second prize, $75, Miss Bird's blk. g. Merry Boy, 16, 10 years, ridden by Edward English; third prize, $35, Harry W. Smith's ch. m. Sweetbriar, 15.3, 9 years, ridden by Mr. Smith; highly commended, Adam Beck's ch. g. Huntsman, 16.1, 4 years, ridden by Mr. Beck.

Class 64.—Four-in-hands, shown before a drag or body break—First prize, $200, Louis W. Wormser's (Miss Wilkes, Rosemary, His Excellency, and Lady Adele, all chestnuts, driven by Mr. Donnelly; second prize, $100, John Arthur's team of browns, driven by Mr. Arthur; third prize, $50, J. Dickman Brown's Lillian, Tom, Jeff, and Hilda, all browns, driven by Mr. Miller; highly commended, Mrs. Perry Tiffany's team of browns, driven by Mr. Carmen.

Class 77.—Saddle horses, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands, 3 years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize, $150, C. L. Railey's ch. m. Patsy McCord, 15.1½ hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $75, C. E. Myrick's b. g. Emperor, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, ridden by A. Parisette; third prize, $35, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's ch. g. Chester, 15.1 hands, 5 years, ridden by Mrs. Beach; highly commended, W. A. McGibbon's ch. m. Adelaide, 15.1½, 6 years, ridden by Charles Guyer.

Class 49.—High steppers, not under 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands; shown to appropriate two-wheeled vehicles—First prize, $150, New-York Coach and Cob Company's b. g. Aladdin, 15.1¼ hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Smith; second prize, $75, Louis W. Wormser's ch. g. Don Wilkes, 14.3½ hands, 5 years, driven by Mr. Durham; third prize, $35, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's ch. m. Coxey, 15.1½ hands, 8 years, driven by Charles F. Bates; highly commended, W. Gould Brokaw's b. m. Rugi, 15.1¾ hands, 4 years, driven by Mr. Ashender.

The Card for To-day.

The official programme for to-day is as follows:

9 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.—Horses driven may be exercised in the ring.

9:30 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Horses ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Class 101, and only those then selected will be allowed to compete in that class.

10:45 A. M.—Judging eight Shetland stallions, Class 92.

11 A. M.—Judging seventeen Shetland brood mares, Class 93.

11:30 A. M.—Judging eleven yearling hackney stallions, Class 112.

11:50 A. M.—Judging fourteen hackney yearling fillies, Class 113.

12:20 P. M.—Judging six two-year-old hackney stallions, Class 28.

12:35 P. M.—Judging nine two-year-old hackney fillies, Class 32.

2 P. M.—Judging seventeen pairs of harness horses, Class 46.

2:30 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of roadsters in harness, Class 10.

3 P. M.—Judging ten standard bred trotting stallions, kept for service, Class 4.

3:30 P. M.—Judging nineteen saddle horses, Class 75.

4 P. M.—Judging twelve brougham horses, broughams, and appointments, Class 56.

4:30 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 71.

4:45 P. M.—Judging nine hackney stallions, four years old or over, Class 24.

5:15 P. M.—Judging six park teams, owners or members of a coaching club to drive, Class 66.

5:40 P. M.—Judging eight green hunters, (heavy weight,) Class 100.

8 P. M.—Judging eighteen saddle horses, Class 79.

8:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-seven mounted park police, Class 110.

9 P. M.—Judging (Class 101) those hunters previously selected to compete in this class.

9:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-two pairs of high steppers, Class 50.

THE HASKIN WILL CONTEST.

Son Gets Most of the Estate, and Undue Influence Is Alleged.

An effort to set aside the will of the late John B. Haskin, who, during his lifetime, was known to the members of Tammany Hall and to city politicians generally as "Tuscarora," was begun yesterday before Surrogate Arnold.

Mr. Haskin died on Sept. 18, 1895. His will was made in the Fall of 1892, and by its terms he left to his widow some household effects and personal property and an annuity of $1,500. To his daughters, Emma F. Wyatt and Elizabeth J. Murray, he bequeathed $5,000 each and made provision for their children. To each of his three sons-in-law he gave $1. The bulk of his property he left to his son, John B. Haskin, Jr., who is married and has several children.

The will is contested by the widow and daughters, who allege undue influence on the part of John B. Haskin, Jr. According to a statement made by the latter the value of the estate is $825,000, but the contestants claim that it really amounts to over $1,000,000. They also say that several years before his death Haskin, Sr., suffered from a stroke of paralysis, which affected him mentally.

John R. Haskin's testimony was principally concerning his father's business. He said that for fifteen years he had collected rents for his father and aided him in his building operations. He had never received any salary, but had been given several small pieces of real estate and the homestead at Fordham, valued at $100,000. He denied that his father had a stroke of paralysis.

The hearing brought out the fact that Mrs. Haskin separated from her husband several years before he died. The case will be resumed Wednesday morning.

Snow in Chautauqua County.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Eight or ten inches of snow have fallen in the northern part of Chautauqua County to-day and the storm is still raging.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

Continued from Page 1.

They had firm ground for difference of opinion. The motives influencing the British Government must influence all conscientious rulers. Her Majesty's Government, he added, had been urged by the Right Hon. John Morley and others to abandon its policy of the past and renounce certain lands, in which case the foreign powers would accept Great Britain's policy. He did not believe in anything of the sort. At all events he did not see any cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued or to relinquish an acre of ground now occupied by the British. [Cheers.]

Continuing, Lord Salisbury declared that the concert of Europe seemed to be in a more favorable condition to extirpate the terrible disease in the East than ever before. He eulogized the speech made on Tuesday last by M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies. He did not, he said, expect that France would try to baffle the action of the European concert, while, he added, the Triple Alliance had always been in sympathy with the British doctrines regarding the Eastern question.

No Antagonism with Russia.

Lord Salisbury repudiated the idea that there was necessarily permanent antagonism between Great Britain and Russia. Such an idea, he said, was a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. He had, he said, good ground for believing that Russia had the same views. He did not desire to imply that there was any power with which Great Britain would specially act. He only protested against the idea that any power was specially Great Britain's opponent.

He would not say there would be difficulty in concurring in any scheme to exercise force if the other powers agreed, but he did not know whether the use of force was meditated against Turkey. He referred to the latest promises of reform made by the Sultan, and said that the future alone could determine how far even such humble promises as these would be realized. He hoped the powers would be able to convince Turkey that she was drifting in the current toward an abyss, and that they would succeed in diverting her before she arrived at the edge.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

A Magnificent Procession Pleases the Citizens of London.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's banquet to-night closed a day of celebration which opened this morning with the parade known as the Lord Mayor's Show.

The parade started from the Guildhall at 11 o'clock. The weather was bright and sunny, and the crowds that lined the streets through which the pageant passed were enormous.

The procession was more of the nature of a military parade than usual, contingents of regulars, volunteers, cavalry, and artillery being included in the line. Among the features of the show were cars containing illustrations of the uniforms worn in the British Army within the last century and similar illustrations of those worn in the navy during the same period. There were also stagecoaches containing men and women in the costumes in vogue in 1796. These were followed by the motor cars now in use as street conveyances, and behind them were allegoric cars describing the history of the City of London.

The entire show was of a most gorgeous character.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Great Britain and the United States Both Won a Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News, commenting to-morrow upon Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, will say in reference to his explanation of the Venezuelan matter that the terms of the settlement as stated by the Prime Minister are perfectly satisfactory, involving no surrender of essential principles. The solution arrived at will enable each side to claim a victory. Lord Salisbury can justly say he succeeded in protecting the rights of the British settlers, and Mr. Olney can claim with literal truth that he succeeded in bringing Great Britain to consent to arbitration.

The Post will say that the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute is wholly satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States.

The Daily Graphic holds that the solution of the vexatious question reflects the highest credit upon all concerned. It fully justifies the intervention of the United States.

The Standard will briefly welcome "the auspicious announcement."

The Chronicle will say that it finds Lord Salisbury's statement rather puzzling. It doubts whether settled colonists exist in any great numbers, but supposes it is all right.

The Daily Telegraph says the terms of the settlement leave the dignity and interests of Great Britain and the United States unimpaired.

BIG FORGERIES IN SAVANNAH.

Broker Hartridge Raised Certificates for Railroad Stocks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—Alfred L. Hartridge, a broker, has been arrested, charged with forgery by raising Southwestern Railroad stock scrip. The amount involved is between $20,000 and $30,000. The Germania Bank, the National Bank of Savannah, and the Savannah Bank and Trust Company hold the scrip in various amounts.

The forgery for which Hartridge is being prosecuted by the Germania Bank and the National Bank of Savannah is the raising of 35 shares of stock to 150 shares, upon which he borrowed $10,000 from Simon Borg & Co. of New-York. The loan was paid and the scrip returned to Hartridge, and was pledged with the Germania Bank for a small loan. The loan was taken up by a business friend of Hartridge, and when the stock was presented to the railroad company's office for transfer, it was pronounced a forgery and was so indorsed by the transfer agent.

Hartridge made good the loan, and took the scrip to the National Bank of Savannah, after having, it is charged, erased the indorsement of the transfer agent, and hypothecated it for $7,000. This transaction was in connection with nineteen shares of stock, which had been raised to ninety shares. A similar scheme was worked with another lot of sixteen shares, which was raised to sixty shares and hypothecated with the German Bank. Hartridge was taken suddenly ill Saturday, and there are various rumors in connection with his illness. He is in charge of officers at his home, and is kept under close watch.

Hartridge has been prominent in various railroad deals. He was a large dealer in Central Railroad securities during Gen. E. P. Alexander's Presidency, and was connected with the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad.

The James G. Fair Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The trial of the contest over the will of the late Senator James G. Fair was again continued to-day, owing to the absence from the city of two of the attorneys prominently engaged in the case. Judge Slack said there would be no further postponements, and that the case must go to trial on Monday next.

You might just as well

try to blow around a weather vane as to help some people by pointing out the right way. They won't see it. Even if you prove to them that it's the easiest way, and the safest, and cheapest, they won't walk in it.

But this isn't so with all. It's only a few, comparatively. We're not complaining. There are millions of women who have seized on Pearline's way of washing—glad to save their labor, time, clothes, and money with it. Most women don't need much urging when they fully understand all the help that comes with Pearline.

Millions now use Pearline

THE EVENING OF LIFE.

Old Age May Keep Much of the Brightness and Vigor of Youth.

Every one is familiar with the shrunken look of the aged, the wrinkled face, the thin legs, and bowed form, the changed tone of the voice and the weak action of the bodily organs. Few old people are equal to the muscular effort of earlier years. The nerves shrink, hearing, sight, taste, and appetite lose their keenness. Is it not sad?

And yet there are thousands of old people who manage to keep as bright as ever. They have the strength to keep them up. Here is a remarkable instance which is worth reading:

Mr. Alfred P. Chapman, 20 Hanover Street, Baltimore, says: "My grandmother, who is now past ninety years of age, has been using Duffy's pure malt whiskey for about three years, and it has acted in her case almost like a charm, always giving her an appetite and allaying any disorder of the stomach. It is an excellent thing for elderly people who require a tonic as well as a stimulant."

The above is only one of hundreds of testimonials equally convincing. They prove that in all cases of weakness nothing produces such a strengthening effect as Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It gives stimulative nourishment to the wornout system, stirs up the torpid blood, enriches it, and quickens the circulation.

In purchasing from grocers or druggists, be careful to get Duffy's and nothing else.

CONGRATULATIONS OFFERED.

Some of the Dispatches That Reached Major McKinley Yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 9.—The following are among the congratulatory messages received to-day by Major McKinley:

Charles A. Hess, New-York—In my defeat, I feel more than compensated by your election and the general result all over the country. We can readily feel the fruits of the result by a resumption of business and a feeling of satisfaction and security that surely brings good times and prosperity.

Kate M. Boswick, Secretary Woman's Republican Union League, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The hand of Providence, the prayers of mothers, the assistance of women campaign workers, the votes of loyal, honest men, and the "rabbit's foot" have placed you in the Presidential chair.

P. P. Chapin, publisher The Railroad Employe, Newark, N. J.—Please accept our sincere congratulations upon your choice by the people as their Chief Executive. The Employe was the only independent labor publication in the United States that supported the principles and candidates of sound money and protection.

David S. Wells, Brooklyn.—God bless you and your good wife, and we trust you may have perfect health and strength to carry out the great principles you have always so majestically stood for.

The Rev. Henry A. Brown, D. D., rector of St. Agnes's Church, New-York.—May you live long to enjoy your well-deserved honors.

James M. Perkins, President American Republican College League, Boston, Mass.—Please accept the hearty congratulations of the students of the American colleges on your magnificent triumph. You have proved an ideal candidate, representing and advocating what appeals to the conscience, patriotism, and intelligence of a free people.

Ira Seward McNeill, editor and manager Insurance News, Boston, Mass.—The insurance press has fought the battle for sound money with all the vigor at their command, not as a matter of politics, but because they believed it was broader than that—a question of National honor and of honest money. The insurance press has advocated your election, as in the interest not only of all the people, but have laid special stress upon the importance of your election to every policy holder.

John Van Wormer, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, New-York.—As a matter of common agreement that your letter of acceptance, and speeches to visiting delegations, were the features of the campaign. Both made an indelible impression.

A NEW DUMPER LAUNCHED.

The Cinderella Sent into the Water at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9.—The steam dumper Cinderella, the first vessel of her kind ever launched, was sent down the ways at Nixon's ship yards here shortly before noon to-day. There was a big crowd to witness the launching. There were many engineers, contractors, and others who are interested in the success of such a craft present.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring of New-York, with Mrs. Waring, Lieutenant Delahanty, the designer of the boat, and a party of their friends, reached the ship yards about 11:30 o'clock. They came from New-York on the harbor tug Daniel S. Lamont. Mayor Rankin and Lieutenant Nixon, proprietor of the yard, met the party at the pier and escorted them to the ways. Miss May Delahanty, daughter of the craft's designer, christened the boat. Beside her when she broke the bottle over the bows was her little sister, and as the curious craft glided into the water the child threw after her a lady's satin slipper. The slipper struck the craft and the cheering broke out afresh.

After the launch Lieutenant Nixon entertained the visitors at lunch. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Waring, Lieutenant Delahanty and Mrs. Delahanty, Miss Waring, the Misses Delahanty, Mayor Rankin, Chief Engineer Ransom, Capt. John C. Soley, U. S. N., the Misses Soley, Lieutenant and Mrs. John C. Fremont, Thomas E. Doe of the New-York Street Cleaning Department, Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Wilson.

The Cinderella is a twin-screw, double-hulled, catamaran-shaped vessel. She is formed of two pontoons, each 135 feet long, 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Between these pontoons is hung the garbage-carrying compartment. This is wider at the bottom than at the top, so there can be no clogging during dumping, as is the case with the dumpers when the top is wider than the bottom. When the craft is light the garbage compartment will ride clear of the water, thus reducing the displacement to a very small comparative figure. When loaded the displacement will be far greater than that of the present style of dumpers.

The boat is practically completed. When put into the water she had steam up, and after being snubbed, ran to the dock under her own steam. Commissioner Waring expressed himself as pleased with the looks and actions of the new craft, and hoped it would prove as good as it looked. Lieutenant Delahanty was very confident. Lieutenant Nixon said the idea and design seemed to him excellent. He did not think there would be any trouble with the boat. She was, he said, capable of riding almost any sea, and would hardly feel a sea which would swamp an ordinary dumper.

Commissioner McDonough Arrives.

Commissioner McDonough of the State Board of Labor Statistics arrived in town yesterday and formally opened the session of investigation last evening into the employment agencies and other affairs connected with his duties. He will not begin the open sessions until to-day at 1 o'clock.

MORE TRADE, MORE WORK

CAPITAL BRANCHING OUT AND LABOR GETTING THE BENEFIT.

Great Activity in All Branches of Industries—Factories Up—Opportunity Given for Earning More Wages.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Manhattan Silverplate Company, which during the past Summer has been running on irregular time, commenced to-day running overtime. President Thomas says, orders were received conditioned upon the result of the election, and since then letters and telegrams have been received renewing the orders. Salesmen report a great picking up in trade, and the company's branch agencies in New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and San Francisco are rushing in telegraphic orders for more goods.

The New-Haven Silverplate Company's plant has been shut down since February last. It is now running on full time, with enough orders to last until January, and if more come the mills will be compelled to work night and day. Hench & Dromgold have increased their force to 200.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Star Tinplate Works, situated on Twelfth Street, Pittsburg, which has been running half time, started up in full, with two additional mills, this morning, giving employment to 100 skilled workmen. The Oliver Iron and Steel Company will start its plant in full on Wednesday morning, employing 600 men. The Clinton Furnace Company, situated on the south side, will start up in full to-morrow, giving wark to 300 men. The Westinghouse Electric Company, which has been running but five days per week, to-day started on a six-day schedule, giving one more day's work to 2,000 men. The Carnegie Company has closed the Edgar Thomson Steel Works for repairs and additions. Work will be resumed on Thursday, with 3,000 men. The puddling department of the Sligo Iron Works is undergoing repairs, with the intention to start in full the latter part of this week.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Edison Illuminating Company, the Easton Transit Company, and the Easton Foundry Company paid their employes in gold Saturday. Beginning to-day, the Easton Company will work twelve hours a day. The management says this is due to an increase of orders since McKinley's election. Herman Simon of the firm of R. & H. Simon, silk manufacturers of this place and Rose Hill, N. J., says that he will rush the fitting up of the new mill here, having delayed matters pending the election. This mill will employ 100 more hands. At the Ashland Works there are orders for fitting up 100 cars for a traction line in Kansas City.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company and the Eleanor Iron Company of this city and the Portage Iron Company of Duncansville, and the Altoona Iron Company of

TO AID THE ARMENIANS

MEETING OF SYMPATHIZERS HELD IN CHICKERING HALL.

Address of Everett P. Wheeler on the Legal Aspects of the Question and Several Other Speeches—The Resolutions Adopted.

The Armenian question was the occasion of a special meeting in Chickering Hall last night under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Committee. The large hall was filled almost to overflowing. In the parquet and side aisles there was not a seat to be had long before 8 o'clock, the time for meeting. The galleries, too, were almost uncomfortably crowded.

It was a strictly representative audience. It did not partake of the nature of ordinary charity meetings. Here clerks sat next to bank Presidents; shopgirls elbowed the society woman. Together they alternately blushed for shame when the fatal result of official negligence was detailed or flushed with indignation when some particularly fiendish crime was detailed by an eye witness.

In the galleries on the side could be seen the swarthy faces of many Armenian refugees. The majority of these could not understand English, so a more enlightened compatriot would whisper to them what was being said by the speaker. Some of the dark eyes would now and then light up and heads would nod. They, too, could have told that audience tales of experience. Their stories, however, would have been from another standpoint than that of an onlooker.

On the stage were five Armenians in native costume. The men, by their dress, appeared to represent different phases of society from the comparatively sober dress of the dignified man of family to a particularly fanciful costume, indicating apparently a very fashionable owner. The two women of the party were young and pretty. Their dresses, like those of the men, were of vivid coloring. The effect was softened, however, by the long white veils with which they discreetly covered their faces.

On the stage, in addition to these, were the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke—who presided, in the absence of the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.—Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Everett P. Wheeler, Esq.; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters; Dr. Grace Kimball of Van, Armenia, and others.

Dr. Vandyke Answers Mr. Smith.

Dr. Vandyke in opening the meeting made a short address. He dwelt on the degraded condition of the Turkish Empire and the terrible ends to which their hatred has extended. "There is a gentleman living here in New-York by the name of Smith who says all this talk abiut Turkish persecution is nonsense. (Here the speaker was interrupted by hisses.) He says the Turk is a peaceful man and the Sultan a gentleman. He also describes the missionaries there as Anarchists. Before the meeting is through you will hear some of those very same Anarchists talk."

Dr. Van Dyke bitterly commented on the inactivity of the proper powers. Their course was not honorable. The United States was as much to blame as any. "Honor," said the speaker, "means more than honesty. It means more than to protest against shame and wrong and cruelty. We boast so much of our flag," he continued, "that from every side this last week we have seen it fluttering in the breeze, applauded by thousands, and loved and respected by all. Yet there is one place where that flag is not respected. Where it's waving is regarded only with contempt.

"Let it be well understood that when we put our flag over our property in Turkey we mean it to be honored. Under that flag let it be known we intend to send to the people of Armenia help and comfort in their suffering."

At the conclusion of his address, the Chairman said he had promised them a speech from Hopkinson Smith's Anarchists. He now had the pleasure of introducing one in the person of Dr. Grace Kimball, a returned medical missionary.

Dr. Kimball Describes the Turk.

Dr. Kimball has for some years devoted her life to the Armenians in Van, Armenia. She was present at some of the massacres, and through her aid a number of them, it is said, were saved. At the beginning of her address she also mentioned the recent magazine articles of F. Hopkinson Smith. Every mention of his name was received with hisses. "I, too, know something of the character of the Turk," said the speaker.

"I know as well as Mr. Smith that when he wants to be he is the most charmingly polite and courteous man in the world. But he is only that when he seeks a favor or has something to fear. I know, too, when he has nothing to fear what a fiend he can be. How, without pity and without mercy he can deliberately torture the young and helpless, despoil homes, and carry the innocent into worse than captivity.

"The Armenians are not perfect; I know that, too. They have their racial and individual faults. But I do claim that they are, as a rule, a quiet, scholarly people. They incline toward peaceful pursuits. For 500 years they have been ground down by the Moslems. They were not followers of Mohammed. Therefore in Turkey they had no rights. The Armenians never would have been revolutionists had they never heard of America. If they had never learned of a civilization such as this, they would never have been ambitious. To be ambitious there meant improvement, to read newspapers meant improvement also.

Smuggling of Arms.

"About a year and a half ago the young men thought of another expedient. This they hoped would save their wives, mothers, and sisters from the terrible onslaughts of the enemy. They smuggled arms into their homes. Immediately there was an outcry by the Turks. They were called armed revolutionists. This was the last straw. That they dared endeavor to protect themselves was incredible, and the invasion of the armed hordes of the Sultan was the result. Mr. Smith has said that there was no such thing as the massacre of Sassoon. I have the evidence of my associate, who was there for five months. What she has told me can never convince me thousands were not butchered and homes destroyed."

In speaking of the condition of the survivors Dr. Kimball said that she knew of the poverty in the east side slums. But that was affluence as compared with the Armenian survivor to-day. "No food have they," she said. "Nothing but thin cotton clothing to cover them. Barefooted, bareheaded and barehanded must they go, and in Winters more rigorous than New-York ever experienced. Dark, cheerless huts to live in and only straw matting to protect them from the damp ground." This was not the picture of one home, but of many.

The speaker also dwelt upon some of the scenes during the massacres of 1895. The only protection then, she said, was the English flag. It was the only one feared. In one inclosure of less than two acres 15,000 people lived during the month of June.

"This state of affairs," concluded Dr. Kimball, "will exist just so long as the so-called Christian powers do not rise and put a stop to it."

Everett P. Wheeler's Address.

The speaker of the evening was Everett P. Wheeler. His profound study of the question was exhibited in his earnest, logical speech. Mr. Wheeler devoted very little time to a dscription of the atrocities. His was a lawyer's argument in defense of American rights in Turkey. He spoke easily and forcefully. Very frequently he was interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address the enthusiasm was marked for several moments. His speech was as follows:

"The position of American citizens in Turkey differs widely from their position in the Christian countries of Europe. It has from the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, been the policy of the Turkish Government to maintain as absolute a separation as possible between Mussulman and Christian. Other Governments have sought to amalgamate the various elements of which their population was composed. The Turks on the contrary have treated the communities within their borders as possessing a certain measure of independence, subject to their own laws and customs, and to be judged by judges of their own selection.

"The treaty of 1830, which was the first negotiated between the United States and Turkey, extended to American citizens the same privileges. It was agreed that they should not be treated in any way contrary to established usage, and that they should be tried, in case of criminal charges, by their own Minister or Consul, 'following in this respect the usage observed toward other franks.'

"The treaty of 1862 extended to American citizens the rights of citizens of the most favored nations. The protocol of 1874 provides as follows: "The law granting foreigners the right of holding real estate does not interfere with the immunities specified by the treaties, and which will continue to protect the persons and the property of foreigners who may become owners of real estate.

"It then declares that the residence of American citizens residing in Turkey is inviolable and not to be entered by agents of the public force, without the assistance of an American Consul, unless distant by nine hours' travel or more from the residence of the Consular agent. Three Secretaries of State of the United States—Bayard, Blaine, and Foster—have officially claimed for our citizens in Turkey the rights just stated, and have committed our Government to the position that the American colony in Turkey occupies an entirely different position from any body of foreigners in the United States. The analogies which have sometimes been drawn by the friends and supporters of the Turkish Government in this country are thus without foundation. The courts of the United States have recognized that the Government has a right to exclude obnoxious foreigners. But it is a subject in which the courts have no right to interfere with the Executive. But in these very decisions, the principle is also recognized that the American courts would protect and enforce rights which had been vested under a treaty.

Americans in Turkey.

"The necessary conclusion from what has been stated is that by capitulations and treaties and usages extending back to the very beginning of the present Turkish Empire the rights of foreigners in Turkey have been, with the full consent of the Turkish Government, placed on an entirely different foundation from that upon which they rest in civilized countries. American citizens in Turkey to-day, exclusive of those engaged in gainful trade, live upon and use property which is valued at a low estimate. These citizens have gone there with the full consent of the Turkish Government, have engaged in enterprises most beneficial to large numbers of Turkish subjects. The question now distinctly presented to the American Government and the American people is whether the rights which have been thus acquired shall be maintained and vindicated by our Government. These rights have been most seriously infringed during the last few years, and everything points to further outrages unless our Government shall take the most prompt and decided action. We must stand by the brave words of Bayard in 1887. American citizens 'must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power; and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them.'

"It is not alone, however, to the treaties and the rights secured by them that we can appeal in this connection. It is true that in the absence of such treaties we could not ask anything more for our citizens than that they should be treated according to Turkish law. This is the least we can ask. I will show you that the wrongs which have been committed upon our citizens in Turkey are a distinct and absolute violation of Turkish law.

"In the celebrated Hatti Scherif, a decree made by the Sultan Nov. 3, 1839, absolute security to life and honor and equal and just taxation are guaranteed to every person. 'Absolute protection is granted by us to all the inhabitants of our empire, in life, honor, and property.'

"The Sultan swears most solemnly to observe this guarantee: He proceeds further to decree that all persons accused of crime shall have a fair trial. 'No sentence of death shall be pronounced except after such a trial, and with the approval of the Sultan. Every person is forbidden under any pretext to put to death, either publicly or secretly, any individual whatever, except in pursuance of such a judicial procedure.'

"Every public officer who shall be convicted of having violated this law shall be himself punished by death, without any regard to his rank, his character, or his reputation, all, without any exception, being considered equal before the law.

"This decree was confirmed by another, issued by the Sultan Feb. 18, 1856, and formally communicated by him to the great powers of Europe at the Treaty of Paris, in March of the same year.

The Rev. Fred D. Greene, for some years a medical missionary in Armenia, but now Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, was the next speaker. "Six years ago I went as a missionary to the darkest corner of the world," said he. "To-day I have returned as a missionary to you." Mr. Greene made an earnest plea for aid for the stricken people.

Miss Margaret D. Leach, a missionary to Ceylon, followed Mr. Greene. She added to his plea for aid. She spoke but briefly, but told of experiences related to her by eye witnesses.

During the collection, Mrs. Margaret Bottome of the King's Daughters made an impassioned address. "The saddest scene in the world to-night is not Armenia," she exclaimed; "it is the selfish Christian Church. They stand idly by and see others suffer. The Church wants a heart to feel others' woes."

During the evening Spencer Trask read letters of regret from Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Frances E. Willard, and others. He also read the following cablegram from the Duke of Westminster, Chairman of the English committee:

"London, Nov. 8, 1896.

"To Armenian Committee, Bible House, New-York:

"All sympathy from our to your committee in efforts made and making to mitigate sufferings of Armenians. Thousands refugees now add to demands made on us and on you. Our agencies for distribution relief may be relied on.

"DUKE OF WESTMINSTER."

The Duke of Argyle and James Brice also sent cablegrams of congratulations.

Mr. Trask read the statement of Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers of the fund. It is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions from all sources	$135,339.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Through the National American Red Cross Society, Miss Clara Barton, President	$76,018.87
Through the International Committee, Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, Chairman	47,245.41
	$123,264.28
Expenses—Meetings, printing, postage, office, &c.	8,820.42
Balance on hand	3,255.14
Total	$135,339.84

The following resolutions were introduced by Dr. Hamlin, a returned missionary, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Our American fellow-citizens in Turkey, engaged in lawful pursuits guaranteed by treaty, have been and are being subjected to peril and insult, and

Whereas, in November, 1895, at Harpoot and Marash, houses and property of American citizens were bombarded, burned, and plundered to the extent of over $100,000, by the Turkish soldiery and mob, and

Whereas, no indemnity nor the punishment of a single offender has been secured, but, on the other hand, the Turkish Government, emboldened by its immunity, is proceeding to still further outrages, and is plotting on false and malicious charges to drive all mericans from the land, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, hereby express our indignation and call upon our Government to take such steps as shall be necessary to secure the full and immediate satisfaction for the damages already inflicted on our fellow-citizens in Turkey, and to guarantee them full protection of person, property, and rights in the prosecution of their lawful occupations.

Resolved, That we express our abhorrence of the colossal and barbarous massacres in Armenia that have left an indelible stain upon the world's record in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and that we show our sympathy for the survivors, by liberally supporting the noble relief work now being carried on by American missionaries and foreign Consuls.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That we urge all patriots and Christians to give force and expression to their sentiments on this matter through personal letters to the President and to their Members of Congress.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Election Over—Now for Business.

You have, perhaps, put off ordering a telephone for your office because of dull times. Now times are going to improve and you will need the telephone at once.

Your not having it may cost you hundreds of dollars.

16,000 Telephones are now in use in the New York district alone. Some of them might do business with you if communication could be had quickly.

Minimum Rate, 600 local messages—
DIRECT LINE, $90 A YEAR.
PARTY LINE, $75 A YEAR.

New York Telephone Co.

(Successor to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company)

18 Cortlandt St. 113 W. 38th St.

RUINS OF ANCIENT TROY.

Dr. Dorpfeld's First Archaeological Lecture at Columbia College.

"Die trojanische Frage ist gelöst"—with these words Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, the distinguished German archaeologist, closed the first of his series of lectures in German at Columbia College yesterday afternoon.

The lectures are open to the public, and the public appeared in such numbers that the room in Hamilton Hall, in which the course is to be delivered, proved to be much too small to hold the audience that wished to hear Dr. Dörpfeld's account of "Troy and the Homeric Citadel." Every seat was filled, every foot of available standing room was occupied, and many went away unable to get into the hall at all. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and was delivered in the German language. Dr. Dörpfeld, who is First Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute at Athens and a most industrious explorer of the remains of classical antiquity on the site of Troy, at Olympia and elsewhere, is a man under forty-five, of medium height, and has the bearing and look of a well-dressed, typical New-York man, rather than of a German professor of high authority in the field of archaeology.

The question of the site of Homer's Troy was reviewed by the lecturer, as it has been discussed in ancient and in modern times. The views of Strabo, of Demetrius, and of modern scholars were briefly set forth, and the results of Schliemann's excavations and the careful and successful work of Dr. Dörpfeld himself were dwelt upon at some length. On the site now proved to be the place where Homer's Troy stood the excavations have revealed nine strata of earth and ruins, representing recognizably distinct periods in the history of the cities that have there been built—first the prehistoric, before Homer's time; then the Greek, the City of Priam; lastly, the Roman city. In the uppermost, or ninth, stratum were found a temple, theatre, and other buildings of unmistakable Roman construction, with many inscriptions which show that the name Ilion is historic. Below this, in the eighth and seventh strata, are the remains of small houses of the Greek city, with evidences of fortifications of no great magnitude. In the sixth stratum is an acropolis, with many buildings and storehouses, strong fortifications, marked by towers and gates. Mycenean vases, the painted archaic terra cottas that are not later than 700 B. C. found in this stratum determine its date to be that of the Trojan war, as told by Homer—that is, between 1500 and 1000 B. C. In the fifth, fourth, and third layers, period unknown, prehistoric objects occur. Still deeper, in the second stratum, are the foundations of the acropolis hill, with sumptuous houses built of unburned brick. The wall of the acropolis is massive, with towers and gates, and shows signs of having been several times rebuilt. Here is the "treasure house of Priam," about which Schliemann had so much to say. In the first stratum, the lowest of all, the town walls rest upon the rock. Other articles discovered are of an unknown antiquity.

Summing up the testimony of these resources, which he explained in detail, showing their significance by means of pictures upon the stereopticon screen, Dr. Dörpfeld declared that the upper stratum, the ninth, was clearly made up of the ruins of the Roman city of Ilion. The Greek settlements of various periods visited by Demetrius, Alexander, and Xerxes have left their traces in the eighth and seventh strata. In the sixth stratum have been found the remains of the Homeric Troy, the city of which the siege and capture, with the varying fortunes of the war for the punishment of Helen's ravisher, formed the subject of the Iliad. The excavations below this base revealed only prehistoric—that is, pre-Homeric—objects and remains.

So, in conclusion, the lecturer declared that the question of Troy was solved. The site, the very existence, of the city had furnished the subject of learned research for 2,000 years. The most recent excavations had settled all doubts as to the existence, the site, and the character of the city. The citadel of Troy he held to be the most interesting group of ruins now accessible to the investigator of classical antiquity and of ruins still more remote.

Dr. Dörpfeld's next lecture, also in German, will be delivered at the same place, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 4:30 P. M., and will treat of the excavations at Olympia.

COST OF THEIR CANVASSES.

Certificates of Expenses Filed by Prominent Candidates.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Court of Appeals Judge Irving G. Vann, who was re-elected last week, to-day filed with the Secretary of State his certificate of election expenses, which aggregated $3,555. Of this amount $2,500 was contributed to the Republican State Committee, and $1,000 to the Onondaga County Committee.

John Woodward, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Eighth District, expended $335.

Burr Mattice, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth District, spent $1,350.

George W. Ray, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District, expended $1,565, of which $250 each was given to the Tioga, Broome, Delaware, Tompkins, and Chenango County Committees.

Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Republican candidate in the Twenty-third Congressional District, spent $175 for traveling expenses.

Warren B. Hooker, Republican Congressional candidate in the Thirty-fourth District, spent $925, of which $500 went to the Cattaraugus County Committee and $400 to the Chautauqua County Committee.

Miss Jay's Condition Serious.

At the residence of Col. William Jay, 22 East Seventy-second Street, it was said last night that there was no change in the condition of Miss Julia Jay. Her condition is alarming, and a change for the worse may take place at any moment. Dr. Hitchcock, one of the attending physicians, is constantly in the house, and two trained nurses are attending Miss Jay.

Mr. Fuller Beats His Record.

Lawson N. Fuller, who holds the six-in-hand team record for a mile, beat his own record yesterday afternoon at Fleetwood Park. His team trotted a mile in 2:56½. Mr. Fuller won a seventy-five-dollar suit of clothes, a five-dollar blanket for each of his horses, and four dozen pictures of his team on an election bet.

An Old Printer Dies at His Post.

George Renner, sixty-nine years old, a compositor on The Staats Zeitung, died suddenly while at work shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

HOPE FOR THE CONVICTS

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH TELLS OF PRISON WORK.

Rousing Demonstration of the Volunteers for the Cause—To Reclaim and Aid, Not Crush, the Fallen.

The Prisoners' Hope demonstration, held at Carnegie Hall last night, under the auspices of the American Volunteers, attracted an audience that nearly filled floor, boxes, balconies, and platform. It was an audience that evinced by its responsiveness and enthusiasm a keen interest in the work in behalf of convicts, their families, and ex-convicts which Mrs. Ballington Booth has undertaken, and a disposition to lend substantial aid.

Commander Ballington Booth presided, and about him were a score of officers of the Volunteers, and banked up on tiers of seats arranged on the stage were members of the Volunteers, while at one side was the band, and on the other about forty ex-convicts from Hope Hall, the home provided for former convicts till work can be secured for them. In the boxes and parquet seats were many wealthy New-Yorkers who are interested in church and philanthropic work.

There was a programme of Volunteer music, and the event was made the occasion of presenting to Capt. John Harbecker of the Philadelphia Volunteers his commission as a staff officer, the fiftieth staff officer's commission issued by the new organization. Commander Booth also received from Col. Halimond the Volunteers' certificate of incorporation.

Commander Booth then delivered an address, setting forth the purposes of the meeting and introducing Mrs. Booth. Mrs. Booth described the methods employed in her prison work, and made an affecting and evidently effective appeal for the assistance needed for successfully carrying it on.

"It is impossible," she said, "for those who study statistics and theorize on the subject, to understand it as I do. Few whom I talk to are able to sympathize. I decided at the outset to say nothing till I had accomplished something, believing that I could better ask for assistance when I could show results than if I simply presented a plan. We do not boast now. We do not say we have solved the problem, which the condition of the convict or the ex-convict presents, but we hope to solve it. If you are going to reach the convict, you cannot do it by treating them in droves. You must search out the individual heart. And it is that idea that we are trying to put into our prison work.

"I hardly knew how to go to work. I thought at first that I could go in and talk to the prisoners and tell them to trust in God and all would be well, but I discovered in time, when their faces became familiar, that I had won their confidence, and that when they came out they would come to me. Then should I tell them I could do nothing—that they must trust in God?

"It is a mistake to suppose that they are all criminal at heart. Many have good hearts, and would not have been there if society had given a helping hand instead of crushing them down. I talked to them in a body. I talked to them individually, and I have corresponded with them. I receive as many as one hundred and fifty letters a week from the prisons. Some of those letters would make your hearts beat in sympathy. The wardens of many prisons tell me that the effect of our efforts is reflected in the conduct of prisoners. The wardens and chaplains have done all in their power to facilitate our work.

"Now we are seeking to care for those without the prison walls represented by those within; those outside who are bearing the bitter shame of those within—the wives and mothers—and to do that for them which those within would most desire. Finally, we seek to help the prisoners themselves when they come out. Their hardship you cannot conceive. Many of them struggle to lead a straight life—to lift themselves up, only to be pushed back again. No one will give them work. They fight to rise, fight to starvation, and then, when society will not let them do right, they steal. 'There is no hope,' they cry, 'why try?'"

Mrs. Booth explained the organization of the Volunteer Prison League organized in many of the prisons. There are 147 members in Sing Sing and ninety at San Quentin, and color standards for these two sections were presented to her last night by Commander Booth.

Mrs. Booth made a plea first for assistance in securing employment for the present inmates of Hope Hall. She thought each church in the city might interest itself in behalf or two or three men. She also asked for clothes and other donations of such articles and provisions as are required in the running of such a home.

The Hope Hall Brigade sang "The Tempter," led by one of their number. They followed Mrs. Booth closely, and their eager voices were heard joining the manifestations of approval and sympathy. Among them was George Harwood, formerly a noted forger. They were all neatly dressed in cilivian clothes, and if a former criminal is supposed to bear the stamp of the criminal, none of these would be taken for an ex-convict.

While a collection was being taken up Mrs. Booth enumerated some of the things that she wanted, including a donkey cart, for which they had the donkey. It is to be used to collect clothing, provisions, &c. A buggy is also needed, and Mrs. Booth made all her hearers laugh when in her most persuasive tones she said "and if any lady or gentleman in the audience could give us a strong horse it would help us very much."

In reiterating her plea for work for the ex-convicts Mrs. Booth said:

"After following them for months in prison and having them with us in our home, we certainly have a right to recommend them. If you do not trust a child, and tell him so, he is more apt to do that which he should not than if you do trust them. I would rather trust these men and be deceived in them, than to be the cause of their fall by mistrusting them. I do trust them."

NEW OYSTER BEDS.

Long Island Baymen Think They Have Found Fortunes.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 9.—A large new oyster bed has been found in Long Island Sound, which extends from Horton's Point to Mattituck. Big catches are being made daily, and the oysters are said to be the equal of the famous Blue Points and Rockaways. Many of the baymen in this vicinity are working on the field, which was first found by some yachtsmen who were fishing.

HUGH J. JEWETT VERY ILL.

The Erie's Former Receiver Threatened with Pneumonia.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 9.—Hugh J. Jewett, formerly receiver of the Erie Railroad, is dangerously ill at his Summer home, Landowne, near this place. He is threatened with pneumonia. Mr. Jewett is eighty-one years old. His family recently returned to New-York for the Winter, leaving Mr. Jewett here to superintend some improvements. They have been called back, and are now at the bedside of the sick man.

Will Protest the Vote.

The Democrats of Northfield, S. I., have determined to protest the votes of the seven districts of Northfield, where the Mayers voting machine was used, on the ground that the machine was not equipped in accordance with the ballot law.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

WEBER PIANOS

RECEIVER'S SALE OF

NEW & SECOND-HAND

Grand and Upright Pianos, all in perfect condition, and absolutely up to the WEBER STANDARD of excellence. These Pianos are now offered for sale at a

Great Reduction

FROM FORMER PRICES.

WILLIAM FOSTER,

AS TEMPORARY RECEIVER OF WEBER PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms: 108 5th Av.

HOT SHOT FOR TAMMANY.

Dr. Parkhurst Outlines Work to be Done.

The City Vigilance League held its annual meeting last night in the assembly room of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Besides the speakers, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Theodore Sutro, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Police Commissioner Andrews, and other prominent men were on the stage. In opening the meeting Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The league has been maintaining itself latterly in a good deal of quietude in view of the fact that we have had the feeling that National issues had to be settled before the local fight commences. During the coming twelve months we propose to finish up the work partially completed in the year 1894. Then we drove in a nail; this year we propose to hammer it down. We lowered the coffin then, and this year we propose to shovel in the earth and plant flowers, the roots of which shall be fed by the delicious decomposition going on underneath. In other words, we propose to complete the work of ending Tammany Hall. [Great applause.]

"We are in this thing, not for what we can get out of it. We have never asked for anything. I have never yet asked the Mayor of this city or any of his subordinates for one single position.

"Suppose Tammany wins next year, as she hopes to do, and as every possible resource of hers will be bent upon doing—and, by the way, don't let us underestimate her strength. I am aware that she has internal fights, but she always has the power to patch up her troubles, and will do it next year. If she wins a year from now, all the nerve and work expended during the past four years will largely be lost. I say largely, because New-York can never go back to the condition she was in four years ago. [Applause.] But if we win, it will be the stepping stone to larger deeds to come.

"We hardly realize what we have gained. It is hard to extract roots which have buried themselves down so deep in municipal life that the soil is literally saturated with the old virus. We are not contented that the police are now better, the streets cleaner—and I doubt if any streets could be cleaner outside the Celestial City—but we want things to remain good."

Theodore Roosevelt's entrance at this moment was the signal for great applause, and Dr. Parkhurst said to him: "You see what the town thinks of you."

"We propose, as a league, to enter into no kind of compact with Tammany Hall. We are going to fight her, and fight her to her death. It will be war, and war only. We'll bite no bone she has in offer. The Republican or Democrat who fights for the sake of party advantage we'll have nothing to do with. We want to stand on a platform so high that it will touch the popular heart. That is what won two years ago.

"We won't have anything to do with—I won't mention Platt, or Lauterbach, or Gruber. Republicans as Republicans will not save the city; Democrats as Democrats will not save it. But men as men will do it."

Dr. Parkhurst next introduced President Roosevelt of the Police Board. He eulogized his colleague, Commissioner Andrews, and Charles G. Wilson, President of the Health Board, and spoke of the practical results of their work.

"If men who are parlor socialists," he said, "and spend their time talking visionary schemes would investigate the practical methods in use in some of the city departments it would be a good thing." Regarding the Raines law, he said:

"On the whole, we feel that it has worked a decided improvement over the old law. We have had less blackmail than formerly, and there has been a decrease in Sunday arrests for drunkenness.

"But it is idle to say that we are not very much dissatisfied with the practical operations of the law, and the way it is construed by the courts and juries. During the last seven months there have been 350 arrests in Raines law hotels and 45 in the Raines law clubs, yet there is not one instance of a conviction. So we have directed the police not to try to make a large number of arrests, but to get cases with ironclad evidence, such that the courts can't throw out. I am perfectly hardened to the fact that one hard-boiled egg and three beers make a meal. I am discouraged by the fact that we cannot get a conviction in the case of a five-room hotel.

Commissioner Roosevelt said the police force was not perfect, and ought to have a single head.

Street Cleaning Commissioner George E. Waring got prolonged applause when he was introduced. He said:

"I now occupy my office because four or five years ago I got into a heated discussion in Newport with a politician. He told me if I should be Street Cleaning Commissioner of New-York, and should try to enforce my idea in the office, I wouldn't keep my job one month. And he came very near being right."

President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Board and Chairman McElveen of the society's Campaign Committee, made speeches, and letters of regret were read from Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Charles Stewart Smith, and Chief of Police Conlin.

FELL FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Mr. Upperman Hurt After Telling His Wife Good-Bye.

Charles H. Upperman, fifty years old, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, residing at 213 West Twenty-third Street, fell from a train last night in the West Shore Railroad Station, in Weehawken, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the foot of West Forty-second Street, and thence to Roosevelt Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Mr. Upperman accompanied his wife to the station last night and put her on the train for Chicago. He kissed her good-bye as the train was moving out, and in hurriedly stepping from the car he missed his footing and struck the edge of the platform on his head. He was unconscious when picked up. A card in his pocket gave his address.

When the news of the accident reached Mr. Upperman's home, his friends there at once telegraphed to points at which the Chicago train will stop, telling Mrs. Upperman of the accident, and advising her to return home.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 9.—The extensive sawmill and handle factory at Stockton burned to-day; loss, $5,000. The factory was run by Assemblyman David Lawshe.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The dwelling house, barn, and all outbuildings of John Dolan of Jacksonville burned last night; loss, $5,000; uninsured.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 9.—An old stone grist mill, a landmark situated near the Allegheny Furnace, was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing losses of about $18,000. The Altoona ice plant, a school building, The Altoona Natitorium, and four dwellings were damaged.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 9.—Fire burned Simmon's general store, McIntosh's hardware store, Chapman's drug store, Parsons's drug store, Chambers's Hotel, Llewellyn's grocery, Hoyt Bennett's cigar store and photograph gallery, two restaurants owned by P. A. Casto and C. E. T. Casto, Goff's store, Smith's clothing store, and many other houses and stores. The total loss is estimated at $250,000.

PREMIUMS FOR CITY BONDS.

ISSUES OF $16,000,000 BID IN SIX TIMES OVER.

J. P. Morgan and Vermilye & Co. Want the Whole Issue—Another Bid for $7,000,000—Many Irresponsible Persons Sent Offers.

The largest bond sale ever attempted by the City of New-York has met with success.

Bids were opened yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office for the $16,046,590.70 of bonds recently advertised by the Controller, and the large number of bidders, the prices offered, and the aggregate amount of all the bids received, assures the sale of all the bonds at figures that will give the city a fair premium on the lot.

Controller Fitch, Mayor Strong, and the other members of the Sinking Fund Commission who were present at the opening of the bids were particularly pleased over the success of the sale because of the failure of attempted bond sales a few months ago. In September, $4,000,000 of bonds were offered for sale, but the bidding was very low, and even then there were not enough bids to cover more than half the issue. All the bids were rejected, and the bonds were withdrawn.

The bonds for which bids were received yesterday are to raise money for various purposes. They are exempt from taxation, are payable in gold, bear 3½ per cent. interest, and run from fifteen to thirty years. They are divided as follows: Seven million dollars for the redemption of bonds maturing this year, $1,925,141.37 schoolhouse bonds, $1,750,000 additional water stock, $1,200,000 for the payment of State taxes, $1,000,000 dock bonds, $600,000 for repaving streets, $400,000 for the construction of the Harlem River Bridge at Third Avenue, $102,849.33 for sanitary improvements in schoolhouses, $158,600 for grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, $85,000 for the expenses and awards of the Change of Grade Damage Commission, $300,000 for the construction of the new East River Bridge, $250,000 for the new east wing of the Museum of Natural History, $175,000 for the improvement of parks and driveways, and $100,000 for repaving roads and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Bids Poured In.

Bids were pouring into the office of the Controller yesterday. Over fifty had been received up to noon. From that hour until 2 o'clock a stream of messengers delivered envelopes of all sizes and shapes containing bids. Just before 2 o'clock, when the bids were to be opened, Controller Fitch received two telegraph bids, one from Albany, for $700,000 of redemption bonds, and one from Baltimore, for $100,000. The Sinking Fund Commissioners decided not to receive these bids.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Controller Fitch, Mayor Strong, Alderman Olcott, City Chamberlain McCook, and Recorder Goff of the Sinking Fund Commission took their seats around a big table, and the work of opening and reading the bids began. President Robert Maclay of the Board of Education was present for a little while. He was interested in the school bonds. There were nearly a hundred representatives of bond dealers and bidders about the table when the work began. There were 158 envelopes in all, but some of them contained three or four bids, while as the reading proceeded it was found that some of the bidders had sent in half a dozen or more bids in separate envelopes.

The first bid opened was from Cora D. White for $700,000 of redemption bonds, in two blocks, of $350,000 each, at 100.5311 and 100.0053. The next bid was from E. Warren for $3,000 of bonds at 104. The Yorkville Bank bid for $20,000 at 101.50, A. L. Judson for $400,000 at 101.56, $300,000 at 101.54, $175,000 at 101.54, and $100,000 at 101.50. Dr. Austin Clark of Oswego bid $5,050 for $5,000 of bonds.

A number of small bids at from par to 100 were opened and read. Some of them caused amusement among the Commissioners, because of the high prices offered. It was evident that many of these bidders had no idea of buying bonds outright, and that they were bidding for the purpose of speculation. At least ten bids in separate envelopes were received from C. Bolynski of 612 Sixth Street, first floor. They were for an aggregatet of about $1,000,000 of bonds, at prices ranging from 110 to 118.16.

Nearly half of the bids had been opened before any very large ones were found. Then there came almost in a bunch bids from J. P. Morgan & Co., Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and A. Iselin & Co.

Wanted the Whole Issue.

The bid from Vermilye & Co. was for the whole issue, at 104.71.

The bid from J. P. Morgan & Co. was a joint bid, signed by Harvey Fisk & Son and Blake Brothers & Co. They bid 105.297 for the $7,000,000 of redemption bonds, and 104.597 for the entire issue of $16,000,000. In both bids for the whole issue it was stipulated that the bidders were to get all or none of the bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. wanted $10,000,000 of the bonds in various lots, at prices from 103.60 to 105.10, all or part.

Henry Clews & Co. bid for $480,000 of dock bonds in blocks of $10,000 to $100,000 at from 100.90 to 102.07. They also wanted $360,000 of redemption bonds in various amounts at prices of from 100.75 to 101.45.

Chauncey M. Depew, as trustee, bid 102½ for $200,000. Dr. J. A. Allen of 350 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, offered $103,950 for $100,000 of bridge bonds and $104,850 for $100,000 of redemption bonds. John Hetherington of Long Island City bid 101.50 for $500,000 of any issue. E. N. Estes of 33 Broadway offered $86,615 for $85,000 worth and $108,785 for $102,000 worth of schoolhouse bonds. Harlow J. Sparks of Brooklyn bid 101.50 for $250,000 of redemption bonds, and the same price for $125,000 of water stock. L. Allers Hankey of the Cable Building bid 104.17 for $450,000 of bonds of any issue. De Villiers & Co. of 60 New Street offered 105.125 for $5,000.

Richard Roach, who gave his address as the Stewart House, offered to buy $2,000,000 of the bonds at prices of from 100.50 to 102. The Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade bid 101.50 for $30,000 of schoolhouse bonds. The Knickerbocker Trust Company bid for $500,000 of the dock bonds at 100.86. E. B. Luce of 427 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street offered 102.625 for $500,000 worth. William Elliott bid for $5,000 worth at par, and E. B. Murphy of 31 Broad Street, wanted $75,000 worth at the same figure. The number of bids at par was comparatively small. Levisohn Brothers of 81 Fulton Street bid for $100,000 at prices ranging from 100.50 to 101.05. E. Beekman Underhill bid from 103.50 to 106.01 for $400,000 worth.

Among the bids received from out of town was one from George T. Pringle of Charleston, S. C., whom Mayor Strong said he knew well. Mr. Pringle wanted $900,000 worth of redemption bonds in blocks of $100,000, at prices of from 101.75 to 103.50. For dock bonds he offered from 102.75 to 105.50 for $250,000 worth. E. H. Rollins & Co. of Boston, bid for a total of $475,000 worth of the bonds, but offered a very small premium above par.

A Startling Bid.

S. Hertzburg, who wrote from a hotel in this city and gave his permanent address as St. Louis, bid for $1,000,000 of the bonds at 109, and for $5,000,000 at from 105 to 107.50. The Controller and the Mayor were somewhat startled at this bid. Robert Davidson of Baltimore, bid 102, for $30

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Decorations—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:10 A. M.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'n Head Wilson—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1896.

THE PROPER "RECOGNITION."

There is less than the usual amount of post-election talk about the "army of office seekers" and the coming "distribution of patronage," but there is enough of it to show that the old spoils-seeking spirit is still alive. Statements are made here and there about the promises and pledges that are to be kept or the expectations that have been raised. If Mr. McKINLEY gave any pledges in regard to appointments to office or the control of patronage in any State, or authorized anybody to make them in his name, he made an inexcusable mistake which will cause him trouble.

It is admitted that the Republican candidates for President and Vice President received directly and indirectly the support of thousands of Democrats, including a large measure of the intelligence and character of the party. They received the support of practically all of that independent body of voters who favor progressive reforms regardless of party success. It is not too much to say that the sound-money sentiment of the country which was not attached to the Republican Party as such, and was not animated by any partisan spirit in the campaign, actually turned the scale and determined the election of McKINLEY and HOBART.

There has been some talk about "recognizing" the help of the sound-money Democrats by appointing some conspicuous person among them to a high office or giving them a certain amount of "patronage" under the Government. This is not the kind of recognition which the non-Republican supporters of the Republican candidates desire, we are quite sure. If they do desire it, they ought not to get it. The best way to recognize the non-partisan aid which gave McKINLEY his victory is not to use the victory itself as a party triumph, and to refuse to distribute any "patronage" as spoils or rewards, or to make changes in the civil service except for the benefit of the service. There are a few places connected with the Administration which affect its special policy, so far as it may have one, and which may properly be filled only by persons in full political sympathy with the executive head of the Government, but the rest of the service should be strictly non-partisan.

The new President will have an exceptional opportunity, as the result of the kind of contest we have been through and the character of the support he received, to give the fullest effect to the policy that has so long been known as "civil service reform," but which should now be regarded as the established policy of our civil service system, that of basing appointments and employments under the Government upon tested and approved merit and making no removals except for cause affecting the good of the public service. He should not only guard against any insidious invasion of the rights of those who are already under the protection of the civil service rules and extend the application of the rules wherever it is practicable, but he should observe the spirit and purpose of the reformed system where discretion is still left unhampered.

Mr. McKINLEY will have an opportunity to advance the principle of the merit system and establish a precedent for future Administrations. The chief refuge of the spoilsmen has lately been the Post Offices of the country and the Consular Service abroad. The custom which has prevailed even down to the beginning of the present Administration of making a practically clean sweep in these two important branches of the public service is one that should be firmly resisted, and changes should only be made for the improvement of the service. Neither the Post Offices nor the Consular offices should be distributed as patronage to gratify party leaders or reward party activity or to "recognize" any kind of political assistance. They should be protected from such use hereafter by law and then the "spoils" would become so reduced as to play an insignificant part as an inducement to effort in our political campaigns and would cease to be a torment to the President and the heads of administrative departments and a corrupting influence in the Government. The late election was not determined by any consideration of "patronage" or desire for office, and now the interests of the people and the good of the country alone require recognition.

THE VOTE OF SOUTHERN CITIES.

The vote of the principal cities of the South in which the business interests are largely concentrated and where political issues receive the most intelligent discussion is more significant of changing sentiment than that of the States in which they are situated. Returns are not sufficiently complete to make a full comparison, and those of the cities are not always distinguished from those of the counties of which the cities contain the bulk of the population. But a few comparisons will be found interesting.

In the City of Richmond in 1892 HARRISON received only 289 votes, while CLEVELAND had 10,139. This year McKINLEY'S vote was 5,082 and BRYAN'S 7,798, while PALMER had 247. This is a significant transfer.

Louisville, Ky., gave McKINLEY 28,907, against 13,454 for HARRISON four years ago, while BRYAN got 16,641, as compared to 20,919 for CLEVELAND, and 1,036 were cast for PALMER. This shows the effect of sound-money sentiment in the chief city of Kentucky.

In Hamilton County, Tenn., containing the City of Chattanooga, the vote for McKINLEY was 4,460, and that for BRYAN 3,583. Four years ago the vote of the county was 3,196 for HARRISON and 3,762 for CLEVELAND. Shelby County, containing the City of Memphis, gave McKINLEY 2,384 and BRYAN 2,729. The vote for HARRISON was only 1,110, while that for CLEVELAND was 6,307. Davidson County, of which Nashville contains the greater part of the population, gave McKINLEY 6,490 votes and BRYAN 7,840, but in 1892 HARRISON had only 2,993 there and CLEVELAND had 8,480.

The most progressive city in Georgia is Atlanta, which contains the bulk of the population of Fulton County. The vote of that county in 1892 was 1,364 for HARRISON and 4,663 for CLEVELAND, but this year it gave McKINLEY 3,006, to 4,500 for BRYAN.

Charleston, S. C., cast only 430 votes for HARRISON four years ago and 1,564 for CLEVELAND. At the late election the Bryan vote was 1,486, while that for PALMER was 526, and the Republican vote exceeded 1,100, making a majority for sound money.

In New-Orleans the effect of the sound-money sentiment contending against a strong Democratic Party sentiment appeared chiefly in a diminished vote. There was a small Republican loss, while BRYAN received 16,926, against CLEVELAND'S 19,234, and 882 were cast for PALMER.

These figures show that in the centres of population and business activity in the South Bryanism was a source of great weakness to the Democratic Party.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

Mr. BRYAN had the support at the polls of a great many honest Americans who were not attracted by his policy with respect to the currency. Indeed, we have reason to believe that votes were cast for him by a considerable number of men who either were in doubt as to the expediency of that policy or had come to think that the adoption of it might or would affect the Nation injuriously. We are not now considering the action of those who were moved only by a desire to support the Bryan ticket because it was regarded by them as the "regular" ticket of their party.

Many of the votes cast for BRYAN by good citizens of average intelligence were manifestations of a popular protest against the exactions of Trusts and against the failure of both the great parties to take action for the restraint of such combinations. In the minds of the men who cast them the free coinage of silver was not the dominant issue. On the other hand a great many men voted for McKINLEY who were and still are in sympathy with these others, so far as what we may call the Trust question is concerned, but who believed that it was their first duty to prevent a depreciation of the currency.

Mr. BRYAN'S candidacy attracted many who were not earnest advocates of free coinage, especially in the agricultural States of the West, because in Congress he had in their interest opposed the combinations and sought to deprive them of legislative aid. It will be recalled that as a member of the Ways and Means Committee he used his influence to procure the repeal of certain duties which had enabled combinations to exact high prices from farmers or had otherwise increased the cost of certain products which farmers must buy. The removal of the duties on binding twine, bagging for cotton, iron ties for cotton bales, and agricultural machinery was due largely to his exertions, and the farmers knew it. For this reason and for others he appeared to them to be the champion of their interests against the encroachments and exactions of the "combines."

We have spoken of the failure of the old parties to restrain such organizations. The Republican Party in its platforms and by the utterances of its leaders has repeatedly professed hostility toward these organizations and promised to proceed against them. It enacted what seemed to be a stringent law (the well-known statute of July 2, 1890,) for the prosecution and suppression of them. A few weeks later it gave them additional favors in its tariff act, and it made no earnest attempt afterward to enforce its own statute. Nor has the Democratic Administration now in power sought to enforce either that law or the additional one on the same subject which was enacted by a Democratic Congress on Aug. 28, 1894. All this apparent evidence of insincerity, together with certain incidents attending the enactment of the present tariff, has tended to intensify in some parts of the country that discontent or that popular protest which gave votes to BRYAN.

We have recently shown how the outrageous exactions of the Nail Trust have excited indignation throughout the agricultural districts. Our readers may remember our quotations from the very numerous reports received and published by The Iron Age. Such greed, unrestrained by an enforcement of existing laws, and both protected and stimulated by tariff duties, could not fail to excite discontent and breed Populism among the farmers, whose products were selling at very low prices, which they could not increase by combinations of their own. But the Nail Trust is only one of these unpopular organizations.

It should be the aim of the victorious Republican Party and of all patriotic Americans who can exert considerable political influence, to remove the causes of discontent, especially when these causes are found in unjust legislation or a failure to enforce laws which were enacted in response to an imperative popular demand or protest.

Let us deal with the question in a spirit of justice and wise conservatism, and strive to promote peace and contentment by removing causes of irritation. If the Anti-Trust statutes are really worthless, or if it is impracticable to enforce them, let them be repealed. But, first, they should be honestly tested. The dominant party should not ignore this important question, nor should it increase the power of existing combinations by new tariff legislation. The number of those citizens who complain and protest should be and can be very largely reduced. We earnestly commend a thoughtful consideration of this subject to Mr. McKINLEY and those who led the forces which elected him.

WHO IS THE MAN?

"New-York has not a few Republican sons who would worthily speak and act for her in the United States Senate." A high-minded, accomplished statesman whose Senatorial career would recall the best days of that body, and hence make every public-spirited citizen prouder than ever of being a New-Yorker—that's the type of man whose election is demanded by the fitness of things.—Rochester Post-Express.

That is an excellent suggestion. "A high-minded, accomplished statesman whose Senatorial career would recall the best days of that body" has long been a distinct desideratum. The late Senator HILL does not seem to supply it either from a party or from a public point of view, nor has his colleague Senator MURPHY greatly impressed "that body" or the country except when the question was of a duty on collars and cuffs. Nor can it be maintained that the Republican predecessors of these legislators greatly raise the tone of the Senate.

It can scarcely be the torpid Mr. HISCOCK or the ruminant WARNER MILLER that The Post-Express has in mind. And yet it must have somebody in mind, for it says that New-York has "not a few Republican sons" who will fill the bill. Two will do. For immediate purposes one will do. Where will you get him? What is his name? Where does he live? We decline to be put off with irrelevancies about JOSEPH H. CHOATE and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Tell us your candidate, and let the public size him up. And after you are sure you have got him, tell us how you propose to get him through the Legislature without the aid or consent of PLATT. PLATT—that is a solemn thought! He has been there and perhaps he still would go. If he should take that notion, who is to prevent him from sending himself?

BISMARCK'S INDISCRETION.

The senile spitefulness of BISMARCK is more to be deplored on account of his own fame than on account of its effect upon European politics. His name is a great name. Five years ago it was one of the national possessions of the German people. It was one of the things indeed that made Germany a nation in fact as well as in name. For, though BISMARCK has always been a patriotic and even a chauvinistic Prussian, it was he who achieved German unity, and he belonged to United Germany. A London paper says, with much truth, that he has lately behaved as if United Germany belonged to him, and as if because he made it he had the right to unmake it. For it is no longer possible to pretend that it was a patriotic purpose that moved him to make disclosures for the like of which he would fiercely have prosecuted and did fiercely prosecute another German public man during his own term of power, for less than the like of which he threatened to prosecute a poor private professor.

His object is not to serve Germany by forcing her upon the alliance of Russia, for that purpose detaching her from Austria and from Italy. It is merely to discredit, embarrass, and annoy his successor in office, and still more the imperial "master" who thought he could dispense with his services. BISMARCK is the only man in Germany who could pursue such an end by such means with impunity. And he cannot be prevented from publishing what he chooses, if not in Germany, then out of Germany. There is not a newspaper in Europe which would not hail the chance to print revelations of an interest thus unique. Not even poor Count HERBERT BISMARCK, who for the first time finds himself an object of general sympathy, can cover up his father's weakness. It is a painful thing to see a great man who has survived himself.

But, though the personal aspects of this unhappy business are more appealing than its political aspects, the political aspects are of high importance. It is simply impossible that the other parties to the Dreibund should trust Germany as implicitly as they have trusted her before. They now know that after the Dreibund had been solemnly formed the most powerful partner took pains to nullify it by a secret understanding with one of the powers at which it was aimed, against the possible aggressions of which at least it was formed to provide. That is to say, the treaty that formed the Dreibund was not worth the paper it was written on, since Germany did, notwithstanding it, exactly what she would have done without it. She pursued what she took to be her own interests without reference to it. It is possible that Austria and Italy were at the same time doing the same thing, though neither of them has a babbling diplomatist to tell about it.

EDINBURGH'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Edinburgh has been trying for many months the experiment of making its own electric light instead of buying it ready made from private corporations. No one who has observed with any care the results of the many similar experiments in other British cities will be at all surprised to learn that this particular plunge into what a few years ago would have been called socialism of the most dangerous sort has, like almost all of its predecessors, ended in a success at once brilliant and complete.

Already the demand for the city's electric service has grown far beyond the capacity of its original plant, and additions to cost $105,000 are now in course of erection. Edinburgh not only illuminates its own streets, but supplies electricity for the lamps and motors of its citizens. The cost of the service is less to a startling extent than it was under the old system, and it is constantly decreasing as the municipal electricians gain experience and confidence. The increased demand is the direct consequence of this reduction in price, and, although the limit of cheapness must be reached sooner or later, it is not yet by any means in sight.

In December of last year Edinburgh's dynamos were forced to work up to their full capacity, and any breakdown would have had serious consequences, as there were no spare machines on which to fall back. Therefore it was determined to prevent a repetition of this risk by building a new and improved power house sufficiently large to supply from 8,000 to 9,000 horse power. This is now nearly completed, and before the season of greatest consumption arrives the city expects to be able to meet every requisition that may be made upon its plant.

At present the city, besides lighting its own highways, supplies electricity for the equivalent of 70,000 eight-candle-power lamps used by private individuals, and it is fully expected that the number will be over 80,000 before the end of the year. The prospects are therefore extremely promising, especially when one remembers that the undertaking is still in its second year. Recently the price to consumers was reduced from 6d. to 5d. per unit, or 16 per cent., and yet there is every reason to believe that next year the financial result to the city will be even better than it has been.

The cities of Great Britain are far in advance of those in this country as regards this municipalization of public franchises. Dozens of them now make their own gas and run their own street cars, and in every case the innovation has justified every reasonable hope.

WILLIAM WHITMAN, Treasurer of the Arlington Mills, formerly President of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, would have the Republican Party move slowly in the matter of a tariff. He would, first of all, try to reach a general agreement among the men who voted for McKINLEY, regardless of former party associations, upon some sort of a tariff bill which would be acknowledged generally as the best for the country, all things considered, having in view the main purpose of strengthening the Republican Party and holding to McKINLEY'S support during his entire Administration all the Democrats who voted for him.—[Boston letter to The Evening Post.]

Mr. WHITMAN'S views closely resemble those of Senator McMILLAN of Michigan, who says he wants "to see how the Wilson tariff will operate under the new order of things," and remarks that "Republican action on tariff revision will be, in the future, a subject for consultation with the 'sound-money' Democrats—a subject for consultation and compromise." It is not probable that the "sound-money" Democrats would support any revision involving an increase of duties, and it can scarcely be expected that the Republicans would undertake a revision except in the direction of an increase. Is it not expedient, we ask Mr. WHITMAN, that a general revision of the tariff, with the accompanying discussion and the consequent changes, should be avoided for some time to come, and that the additional revenue which may be needed should be obtained in some other way?

Statements of election expenses are beginning to be filed at Albany. Among these is one by Judge VANN of the Court of Appeals certifying that his expenses amounted to $3,555, of which $2,500 was contributed to the Republican State Committee and $1,000 to the Onondaga County Committee. Apart from the fact that this statement does not really show what the money was used for, as the law requires, it is a scandal that a candidate for a high judicial office, and especially a Judge who is a candidate for re-election, should be expected or permitted to contribute to party funds for the canvass in which he is a candidate. This money was not needed and was not used for Judge VANN'S election expenses, and if it was "in aid of his election," it could only be as a consideration for the nomination which was a necessary preliminary thereto.

The Connecticut Commission on Diseases of Domestic Animals is steadily prosecuting the work of removing tuberculous cows from the dairy herds in that State. In a report of the Commissioners' latest weekly meeting The Hartford Times says:

"The popularity of the tuberculin test is growing rapidly. The prejudice against it which formerly existed among the farmers is dying out. As a result of this change of sentiment, the Commissioners are kept very busy, and have applications for tests to keep them occupied until next April. As an indication of this change of sentiment may be mentioned the case of a farmer in New-Milford, who said some time ago that he would shoot any man who should attempt to apply the test to his cattle. He recently had his cows subjected to the test, is perfectly satisfied with the result, and has induced his neighbors to follow his example."

It was shown at this meeting that during the preceding week the Commissioners had inspected 180 cows, in fifteen herds, and condemned eighteen. Of the animals to which the test was applied, ninety-three were on farms in the district from which milk is shipped to this city, and only three of these were found to be tuberculous.

We are pleased to observe that our alert contemporary The Journal recognizes a good thing as well as a bad thing when it sees one. The picture of Mr. LAWSON N. FULLER'S six-in-hand team in our Sunday Magazine Supplement was from absolutely the first and only successful photograph ever taken of such a team in motion and it was taken especially and exclusively for THE TIMES. The Journal reproduced it yesterday without the variation of a leg or a foot from the position in which we caught the action of the team. We cheerfully overlook the lack of "credit" in our satisfaction at so keen an appreciation of our work and the relief it gave to a page of our enterprising contemporary.

Something particularly severe ought to be done to the fellow who, after being civil service clerk for the Police Board, set up to coach applicants for appointment for their examinations and caused the papers to be stolen at the printing office, provided of course it is proved that the papers were stolen and that he procured it to be done. But incidentally this experience shows that it would be safer to place the examination of applicants for appointment on the police force in charge of the regular Civil Service Board, where it really belongs. Putting the examinations under the control and direction of the appointing power might lead to still worse abuses if the Commissioners were not honorable men with a sincere desire to apply the merit system strictly.

A pleasing glimpse of the manners and customs of Texas was furnished in a police court on Sunday. That the Texas Colonels who had sold their steers should resort to the Bowery to observe the splendors of the metropolis was so natural as to be inevitable. That they should have left their several "guns" at their hotels was a proof of confidence in the police and judiciary of New-York which should have secured them an honorable discharge. That, in the absence of guns, being elated with the fluids of the Bowery, they should have taken to disputing with the weapons with which nature had provided them was a peccadillo that might have been forgiven to the strong propensity of nature. But that one of them should have allowed a grievance against the other to rankle for years, without shooting at him even once, is wonderful indeed. The nature of the grievance, however, is most illuminative of the ways of Texas. It is common in all countries for men to resent being omitted from the entertainments given by their friends. But it is only in Texas that a lynching is a social function the withholding of an invitation to which is a matter for lifelong resentment, and it was the omission of such an invitation that one of the Colonels had cherished for years as a cause of offense against the other. A series of such disclosures might help us to understand the state of mind which produces the Texan phase of Middle of the Road Populism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Buffalo paper says that "a widow contemplates her second marriage with the hope that she will do better than before, while a widower contemplates his with the hope that he will not do so badly." What nonsense! Said contemplation implies equal optimism in both cases.

—At least one Republican candidate for National honors was defeated, and that, too, despite Mr. HANNA'S personal and mildly enthusiastic advocacy. Nobody took to "pampas grass" as an appropriate symbol for either a party or a principle. All over the country, however, Republicans and sound-money Democrats accepted a suggestion from the enemy and wore "goldbugs" with defiant pride. They were not pretty, but they meant something.

—This delightfully characteristic paragraph appears in The Bethel (Me.) News:

Have you seen the minister's wife? We all hope he has made a good choice, but this, like all other cases, must be proved. Time will tell the story.

When "the minister" reads those lines he will wonder whether his name is John Ward or Theron Ware. Possibly, too, he will not regard them as quite so funny as they seem to be to people who live in communities where the beautiful art of attending to one's own business is better understood than it is in places like Bethel.

—Cold comfort, apparently, is better than none in the estimation of The Buffalo Times, for it boasts that, though Bryanism had in Erie County only one journalistic advocate, itself, while the gold standard had eight—The Express, The Enquirer, The Courier, The Commercial, The News, The Volksfreund, The Demokrat, and The Freie Presse—yet McKINLEY carried the county by "only" 15,000 votes. Now, in 1888, HARRISON'S plurality in Erie was 2,069, and in 1892, CLEVELAND'S was 91, so the self-congratulation of our misguided namesake would seem to be hardly justified.

—The Milwaukee Journal makes a vigorous plea for the adoption of laws that will save the deer in that State from the speedy extinction now threatening them. It says that to be of any use, the close season in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota must coincide, as the animals wander back and forth across the dividing lines constantly. The Journal favors the absolute prohibition of deer hunting for several years, as the most effective means of restocking the Northern forests, and, failing this, it advocates November as the "open" month, and the exaction of a large license fee from all would-be hunters from other States.

—A wild tempest is raging in the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, Ohio, because one Sergt. CRUM, not content with advocating the election of BRYAN, loudly declared on divers occasions that he "would rather vote for JEFF" DAVIS than for BILL McKINLEY." CRUM denies the charge, but several inmates of the home support it in sworn affidavits and say in addition that the Sergeant destroyed campaign literature sent through the mails in his care for veterans of a different way of thinking, and that, while he ignores the violation of rules by Populistic inmates of the home, he is extremely severe when Republicans stray from the paths of sobriety, or otherwise offend.

—Something of a stir has been created among the dentists of Georgia because the State Dental Association is advocating the passage of a law under which an Examining Board, composed of five of its members, will have the power to grant licenses to such dentists as it considers competent and respectable, and to withhold them from all other applicants. Mr. A. O. BEST, a practitioner at Augusta, has raised a great cry over this as an attempt to "enslave the profession," and has scattered broadcast a circular advising the knights of the forceps and gas tank to defend their rights. Laws like that to which he objects already exist in most States, and have worked extremely well.

—Baltimore's Calumet Club, for many years past the strongest Democratic organization in that city, has lost so many members of late that it has decided to abandon its present home and seek another, smaller and less expensive. The Calumet was started in 1883 as a rival of the Crescent, which it soon outstripped and finally killed, but the Republican victory of last year weakened it materially, and now the defeat of BRYAN, whom the club supported against the protest of all its best members, has brought practical ruin. The real Democrats of Baltimore, however, are shedding no tears over the Calumet's fate, for its founder and leading spirit was the notorious RASIN, who tried to make it into a close imitation of Tammany Hall.

—Most famous sentences are sometimes quoted inaccurately, and some of them are almost always twisted out of the proper shape, but there is one that never, even by accident, appears nowadays as the author wrote it. Therefore, it was quite a matter of course that when The Rochester Post-Express wanted to expatiate on Mr. BRYAN'S present attitude, it began with, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Now, no man who has been convinced, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, can possibly remain of the same opinion, and only misquoters like The Post-Express ever asserted anything so absurd. On the other hand,

He that complies against his will
Is of the same opinion still,

both states a fact, and states it in the exact words of one SAMUEL BUTLER, who, something more than 200 years ago, wrote "Hudibras." In dealing with a person like Mr. BRYAN, accuracy is particularly necessary, and The Post-Express ought to buy a Bartlett.

PERSONAL.

—J. L. DEARBORN of Wentworth, N. H., who is ninety-three years old, tells with equal pride that he voted for ANDREW JACKSON in 1829 and for McKINLEY in 1896. He says that in time he may get "sot in his ways" and cast a ballot for the reason that it is "regular," but for a while longer he proposes to use his private judgment and vote as sense and interest dictate.

—Col. BRAULIO PENA, one of the filibusters arrested at Wilmington and later at Nassau, at last managed to reach Cuba with a small but well-armed party of men. He writes to a friend in Philadelphia that the patriot cause is sure of speedy success, and that, if lucky enough to escape the Spanish bullets for a few months longer, he will see the island free at last from its blood-stained oppressors. With Col. PENA is OSGOOD, the well-known half back of the University of Pennsylvania football team.

—Capt. HENRY A. PHELAN, now an Inspector of Customs at Boston, was commander of the Monticello during the rebellion, and while taking part in the blockade of Wilmington had a most exciting midnight encounter with the Tallahassee, of which J. TAYLOR WOOD of Halifax was the Captain. The blockade runner broke through the line of guardships after a display of reckless audacity that was rarely equaled. The two Captains met by chance on a Boston wharf last week for the first time since the night, more than thirty years ago, when each made desperate efforts to sink the other's ship, and the cordiality with which they shook hands and discussed those far-off days proved again that the bitterness left by that great struggle has now almost died away.

—A queerer provision was probably never put in a will than one by which CHARLES G. HOPKINS of Kansas City tried to guard his property from claimants who might try to get it away from his chosen legatees, HARRIET ELIZABETH CALVERT, his housekeeper, and THOMAS M. BARR, a lifelong friend. The will solemnly asseverates that the testator is a bachelor and childless, but says that, having noticed with what ease sworn testimony can be procured to support the alleged rights of widows and children invented in cases like his, he bequeaths the sum of $1 to each of any such heirs as may appear after his death and establish their claims to the court's satisfaction. Singularly enough, no claimants turned up to oppose the probate of the will, and there is not the slightest reason to suspect that Mr. HOPKINS'S apprehensions had any basis except that of wholly impersonal observation.

—Miss LIZZIE HENDRIX has just won in the Circuit Court at Jacksonville a curious suit for damages which she brought against the Southern Railway. It seems that while Miss HENDRIX was riding on that road between Anniston and Rome, Ga., an impulsive conductor collected from her, besides the ticket which she proffered to him, a kiss, which she did not proffer at all. The company declared that the young woman had been guilty of contributory negligence, in that she insisted on being quite unnecessarily pretty, and further pleaded that the corporation had not profited in the slightest degree by its employe's crime, as he had not turned in the kiss with his other collection, but the jury would listen to none of these arguments, and awarded Miss HENDRIX consolation to the amount of $245.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Bravely Said.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

Let us all, instead of sulking, join in the movement to bring back good times again.

The Better Part.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

So Mr. Bryan will devote himself for the next four years to bimetallism. The rest of us will devote ourselves to business.

Revenue Will Come.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The country is not prepared to go through another tariff agitation. If both the tariff and the finances are let alone prosperous times will furnish the Government enough revenue to conduct its affairs. If the McKinley Administration is wise it will let the tariff rest.

Prosperity Death to Bryanism.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

But what is the business of the country to Mr. Bryan's ambition? He knows full well that prosperity means death to free silver and Bryanism, and hence he will do what he can to promote hard times. But Mr. Bryan will not succeed. Business will revive and the country will prosper in spite of him and free silver, and Bryanism will die the death.

Another Issue.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Our advice—for which we charge nothing—to Mr. Bryan and his followers is: Drop this matter and think for a straight month. Then take the next month off to read a few really standard works on political economy, currency, money standards, &c. Take our word for it, if you do this you will seek for another issue to spring on the country in 1900.

Settled Right.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

There can be no doubt that business conditions are more promising by reason of the mere fact that the financial policy of the Government is definitely settled for at least four years to come. We honestly believe, moreover, that it has been settled in a way which ought to contribute most to our progress and prosperity, so far as the money question is concerned.

The Return of Prosperity.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

There are many signs of a good time near at hand. It is far better to consider these in a cheerful spirit than to sulk and try to believe that the hard times through which we have passed are to continue. They are passing away already; the more readily and the more cheerfully all the people accept the situation in good spirit the more rapid will be the return of prosperity.

An Incident and an Inference.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

After the election I asked our coachman how he had voted. He answered: "For Bryan." "Why?" "Oh, because I think this country is big enough to have a financial policy of its own!" After this astounding response, I made the following reflection. That my husband's vote for McKinley had been exactly neutralized by the vote for Bryan cast by his coachman, whom he had taken no trouble to influence.

But, had women been allowed to vote, the matter would have stood thus: I should have voted for Palmer, because, while profoundly agreeing with my husband on the imperative necessity of defeating the movement for anarchy, I differed with him as to details in the policy to be pursued to effect this purpose. My adult niece and daughter would have been guided in their choice by my husband. The four female servants—of whom three are widows—would have followed my directions.

Thus eight votes would have been cast against Bryan from our household, and only one in Bryan's favor. Had the coachman been a married man, he might, it is true, have influenced his wife to a second vote on the wrong side. But in the case supposed, I should have exerted myself to win over these two votes, whereas, as a non-voter, it was impossible for me to even attempt to direct the political action of my foreign-born political superior.

ONE OF THE UNENFRANCHISED.

Protection Documents Not Wanted.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. McKinley's friends do not seem in the least to understand what the success of their candidate means. The election is scarcely over when I receive an envelope which has on the outside, "Send for Free Sound Money Literature," with an address in Minneapolis; inside is a mass of matter of the purest protectionist import, chiefly to the effect that we ought to revive the duty on wool!

Do the people who circulate such stuff under a misleading title—for protectionist literature is not sound-money literature—realize that their candidate only escaped a disastrous defeat by the votes of men who look upon a wool duty as an iniquity and absurdity? WILLIAM EVERETT.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 7, 1896.

There Are Others.

From The Philadelphia Press.

If you ever make a little joke that's really something worth,
So that people when they hear it will explode in helpless mirth,
Don't think that you're the only wit that ever walked the earth.
There are others!

If you ever make a fearful break that covers you with shame,
You really need not mind it, though your cheeks begin to flame,
You're not the only idot that ever did the same.
There are others!

If she says she'll be a sister, but she can no further go,
Don't get so melancholy, with your spirits ten below.
She's not the only female in this weary world of woe.
There are others!

Are you e'en compelled to listen to a singer who will roar
A song of moldy chestnuts and old jokes oft heard before,
Till you hope each verse will be the last, and fondly eye the door?
But there are others!

A youth with parted locks and a lofty collar you will find,
With a coat that's tightly buttoned and a very vacant mind,
Alas! he's not the only silly creature of the kind.
There are others!

Now, if you do not like this song, and say it falls quite flat,
And the moonstruck man who wrote it was a maniac, and all that,
Why, you're not compelled to sing it, though you're talking thro' your hat,
There are others!

MRS. CASTLE TO BE FREED

SHE WILL BE RELEASED FROM PRISON TO-DAY.

The Unfortunate Woman Was Very Hysterical Yesterday—Her Husband Did Not Visit Her.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The United Associated Presses is informed that Mrs. Ella Castle of San Francisco, sentenced a few days ago to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting, will be released to-morrow. She is at present in the hospital of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison.

Mr. Castle said this afternoon that he would not attempt to see his wife to-day. He had a long interview with her in the hospital of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison yesterday, and found her in a highly hysterical condition and in a much worse state than when she entered the prison. Mr. Castle said that the officials of the Home Office had been exceedingly courteous to him, but informed him that the physicians connected with the prison hospital advised that Mrs. Castle be kept perfectly quiet, and it was upon the strength of this advice that he had decided not to see her to-day.

Although Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, is out of town, Mr. Abrahams, solicitor for the defense in the case of Mrs. Castle, has received a promise at the Home Office that that department will speedily give favorable consideration to a petition for the release of the unfortunate woman. Mr. McConnell, the Chairman of the Clerkenwell Sessions, who sentenced Mrs. Castle to three months' imprisonment, has been directed to draft an opinion upon the case, and the chief physician of the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, in which Mrs. Castle is confined, will make a report to the Home Office upon the physical and mental condition of Mrs. Castle, in accordance with instructions. These formalities having been observed, the Home Secretary will advise the Queen that a pardon should be granted. This procedure is absolutely necessary before a royal pardon, setting Mrs. Castle at liberty, can be issued.

GEN. WEYLER LEAVES HAVANA.

He Is to Direct the Operations of the Spanish Forces.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Capt. Gen. Weyler left Havana last night to take personal command and direct the operations of the Spanish forces in the Pinar del Rio Province. He sailed at 12:30 (midnight) on board the transport steamer Legazpi for Mariel, whence he will go to Artemisa by the public highway.

Gen. Weyler was accompanied by all of the members of his staff, consisting of Gen. Aguilar, two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, four Captains, and the Chief of the Havana police.

Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived at Mariel this morning. The troops accompanying him were incorporated with 6,000 men who had been sent from Guanajay, and the entire command started in the direction of the hills in search of Maceo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, cabled Señor Dupuy de Lome this afternoon that Gen. Weyler had left Havana to take immediate personal command in the field of the comprehensive operations against the insurgents which has been in preparation for some months, and for which large reinforcements have been made available. The Minister says the campaign will be at once pursued most energetically, and that a change in the situation in Cuba may be expected.

There is apparently no ground for a report circulated to-day that the Spanish Minister, M. Dupuy de Lome, would be recalled. There has been no change whatever in the Government which sent him here to succeed Señor Muruaga in April, 1895. The Liberal Party, of which he is an adherent, continues in power, and it is understood that in his constant correspondence with his superiors no intimation has reached him of dissatisfaction. Secretary Olney has had no intimation from Minister Taylor of any change in the legation, and does not believe such a thing is contemplated. It is pointed out by State Department officials that the Minister has been exceedingly active as Spanish representative, and at this juncture his recall even for promotion to a higher post might be disastrous to Spain's interests.

RUSSIANS HERE FROM CUBA.

They Surrendered to the Spanish and Were Subsequently Released.

There arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yumuri, from Havana, three Russians, who had been attached to a band of insurgents. They had surrendered to the Spanish and through the instrumentality of the Russian Consul at Havana were released on condition that they leave Cuba at once. They are Capt. Pierre Steltzoff, a Russian officer; Eustafay Kiristantinowwitsh of the Imperial Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and Nicolaus Mileatieff, son of the Dean of the Imperial Russian College.

Not having certificates of acclimatization in Cuba, they were sent to Hoffman Island to await the expiration of five days from the time of their departure from Havana. They will be released to-day and will at once call at the office of the Russian Consul General, in State Street.

It was said aboard ship that they had spent a greater part of the voyage preparing voluminous reports of the condition in Cuba for transmission to St. Petersburg.

No Connection with the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In reference to the report that ex-Consul General Ramon Williams, at Havana, was returning from Spain after assisting Minister Taylor in trying to purchase Cuba, it is stated authoritatively at the State Department that Mr. Williams has had no connection whatever with the Government since he was succeeded by Gen. Lee, and that the story was wholly an invention. The State Department has no knowledge of Mr. Williams's movements since he left the service.

Effort to Wreck a Royal Train.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying it is stated there that a railway train which was conveying the Dowager Czarina, Grand Duke Michael, Grand Duke Nicholas, and Grand Duchess Olga was stopped between Sombatowo and Mikalejewo, the engineer finding that parts of the locomotive had been willfully loosened. The occupants of the train were compelled to walk to Mikalejewo. Several of the employes of the railway have since been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt to wreck the train.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Major Kitson of the Royal Rifles has been appointed to the command of the Military College at Kingston, Ontario.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Seville, Spain, to the Central News says that two steamers have been wrecked by collision at the entrance to the Guadalquivir River. One of the steamers was sunk, and twenty passengers were drowned. Most of those lost were wealthy and prominent persons.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener, Commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, arrived here this morning. Gen. Kitchener has come to London for the purpose of conferring with the War Office as to the immediate advance of the Soudan expedition from Dongola to Khartoum.

Ex-Senator Reagan Recovering.

PALESTINE, Texas, Nov. 9.—Ex-Senator Reagan, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger and is improving rapidly.

FAUST AT THE ACADEMY.

Miss Susan Strong Makes Her First American Appearance.

Naturally the public curiosity about the performance of "Faust" at the Academy of Music last night centred in the first appearance in her own country of an American Margherita in the person of Miss Susan Strong of Brooklyn. The curiosity was extensive enough to fill the auditorium with the largest house that has assembled there since the production of "Aida" on the first night of the season.

It may be said at once that the curiosity of the public was satisfactorily assuaged. The performance, as a whole, was the best that has been given, excepting the same "Aida," and the débutanté, so to call her, made a highly favorably impression. It is inaccurate to call her so, for she made two successful appearances at Covent Garden, one as Elsa and one as Sieglinde, and it is quite evident that she knows her way about on the stage, much more evident than with some of the recent sopranos, whose first appearances have been highly amateurish. Miss Strong's self-possession is complete, and there is no reason why she should not be self-possessed. She has a mezzo-soprano voice, which is fresh, musical, and evenly good throughout, of ample power for the rôle, and seemingly for rôles in this respect much more exacting, and it has been trained to quite sufficient flexibility for Gounod's music, although it would be untrue to say that her vocal technique is equal to that of several sopranos who have, upon the whole, been superior to her as Margherita. But she is manifestly a dramatic singer, and the nimbleness of her execution is of little moment. She sang the jewel song with less brilliancy than we are used to hearing it, but in a musicianly as well as in a dramatic way, and its conclusion was signalized by a cartload more or less of "floral tributes," which, of course, at that stage of the opera, were tributes of friendship rather than of artistic admiration. In the garden scene she was effective, and at the close of the act was repeatedly recalled. But her real success was in the church scene, in which she exhibited real dramatic fervor and power, unfortunately marred by some inaccuracy of intonation. She is a decided acquisition to the company in which she finds herself, and it is to be hoped she may be heard again, not only as Margherita, but in parts which it is easy to imagine may suit her better.

Signor Dado came out unexpectedly strong in Mephistopheles. He labors under the same drawback with Edouard de Reszke from the fact that his voice is too blithesome in quality and has by no means the diabolism that goes to make a Mephistophelean bass. But he sang the music well in every way, and seemed much refreshed by being at liberty to sing out without drowning his associates. In the fourth act especially, both his singing and his acting were much beyond anything he has done before, and his performance was throughout artistic and acceptable. Mlle. Meysenheym was also an excellent Martha, and Signor de Anna did all that could be done with the small and not very grateful part of Valentine, and was warmly recalled after the fourth act. Mme. Scalchi's Siebel was what we all know. The weakest spot was the Faust, Signor Randaccio has a note, or possibly two, for which he reserves himself, and his reservations were marked in the quartet of the third act, and in the subsequent duet. The orchestra seemed to be inspirited by having something to play, and Signor Bimboni did not lose a nuance in the beautiful music.

Faust	Signor Randaccio
Mephistopheles	Signor Dado
Valentine	Signor De Anna
Wagner	Signor Terzi
Siebel	Mme. Scalchi
Martha	Mme. Meysenheym
Margherita	Miss Susan Strong

RECEPTION TO MUSICIANS.

Manuscript Society Entertains Messrs. Rosenthal and Hallr.

Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, and Carl Hallr, the violinist, were greeted by a large number of local and visiting musicians last night, at the reception given in their honor by the Manuscript Society of New-York, in Tuxedo Hall. Besides the banquet, which was worthy of the society and the occasion, there was a musical programme made up of entertaining numbers by well-known composers, and rendered as attractively as the overtaxed acoustics of the hall would permit.

Hubert Arnold, violin, and Leo Taussig, violoncello, with the composer, Harry P. Hopkins, as accompanist, gave "Allegro con fuoco" and "Quasi Adagio" to a raptly attentive audience. Louis R. Dressler's compositions, "Fly, Little Song," and "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," were rendered cleverly by Grant Odell. Gustav L. Becker gave a pleasing interpretation to his own minuet, in the "old" and the "new" style. The programme was completed by Paul Ambrose's "Folk Song" and "Love's Waking," sung by Miss Fielding C. Roselle.

Carriages were sent for Mr. Rosenthal at the Windsor, and Mr. Hallr at the Belvidere, early in the evening, and upon their arrival they were greeted with great enthusiasm. The guest list included, in addition to members of the Manuscript Club, many well-known names in the musical world.

Mr. Rosenthal's first appearance before the New-York public will be to-night at Carnegie Hall, when the distinguished pianist will present the following programme, with the New-York Symphony Orchestra:

Concerto—C sharp minor.....Schytle
Allegro—Andante con moto—Finale.
Berceuse.....Chopin
Barcarole.....Chopin
Moment Musical.....Schubert
Lindenbaum.....Schubert
Contrapuntal Study on Chopin's D flat valse.....Rosenthal
Tarantella—"Masaniello".....Liszt
Hungarian Fantaisie.....Liszt

THE BIG STORM OFF ENGLAND.

Stories of Wrecks Coming In from All Quarters.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A terrific storm swept the east and south coasts of England yesterday morning, causing much damage to shipping. The small schooner Tankerton Tower was wrecked off Yarmouth and the coasting steamer Commodore was wrecked off Sherringham. The crew of the Commodore, fourteen in number, were saved by a lifeboat. The schooner P. H. Dawson was lost at Montfarville, near Barfleur, France, on the English Channel, and her crew of twelve men were drowned.

The British steamer Hotham Newton, Capt. Anderson, from Philadelphia Oct. 22, for Flushing, arrived at Dover to-day and landed the crew of the schooner Fern, which was abandoned off Beachy Head.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—10:20 A. M.—143 Grand Street; Louisa Caspelveolu; damage, $50.

—11:10 A. M.—235 Mulberry Street; Mary Barry; damage, $25.

—7:15 P. M.—148 East Fortieth Street; Thomas Phalen; damage, $4,500.

7:30 P. M.—464 Amsterdam Avenue; John Gerber; damage, $100.

—7:40 P. M.—264 West Seventeenth Street; William Winkleman; damage, $25.

—9 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and La Fontaine Avenue; Dinnies Buckley; damage, $75.

—9:45 P. M.—117 Chrystie Street; James Noonan; damage, $50.

—10:30 P. M.—671 Greenwich Street; Mary McBride; damage, $50.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Rio Nuevo and Ora Oabeza Nov. 2, Port Maria and Port Antonio 3d, with fruit to American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 9.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"

WILSON BARRETT'S RELIGIOUS PLAY AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" Again and Three New Plays Acted in Other Cities—Lackaye as a New Svengali.

"The Sign of the Cross," acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night by a company imported from England by Charles Frohman and Frank Sanger, is a four-act drama the scene of which is laid in Rome at the time of the persecution of the Christians under Nero. The theme is the conversion of a Roman libertine, Marcus Superbus, by a girl martyr named Mercia, and his sacrifice of life for her sake.

The salient and effective episodes are the rescue of an aged but talkative Christian from a mob by Mercia, and her rescue, in turn, by Marcus; the torture of a youthful Christian by noble Romans, desirous of learning the names and addresses of his associates; the temptation of Mercia by Marcus, while a Bacchanalian orgy is in progress in one part of his house and the imprisoned Christians are singing hymns in another, and his repulse by the aid of a flash of lightning, and the sign of the cross; and, finally, the departure of the martyrs from their dungeon to the arena, and the self-martyrdom of the converted Marcus.

There are many other scenes, and the performance, without unduly protracted "waits," lasts nearly three hours and a half. But these are the scenes that tell, and of them all, the most effective are that of the torture of the boy, which, while open to the complaint of fastidious playgoers that it is too brutal, ("realistic" will be the preposterous adjective most frequently used,) is nevertheless finely dramatic and really pathetic; and that of the same poor boy's sickening fright when he is summoned forth to a horrible death, and his piteous effort to overcome his fear and meet his fate with that kind of fortitude all the civilized world calls Christian.

These are the scenes of "The Sign of the Cross" which appeal most directly to human sympathy, dealing with nature as everybody knows it or understands it. In this era of a vitiated stage, largely given over to vulgar frivolity, the objection to them that they are repellent because they are too strong will scarcely hold. They are genuine stuff, of no very high artistic order, perhaps, though if we should pursue that line of reasoning, we might run amuck with "King Lear" and the Arthur scenes of "King John," and thus hurt some reader's sensibilities.

They were acted last night with true dramatic instinct and a very fair measure of technical skill by Miss Gertrude Boswell, a young actress hitherto quite unknown to fame. Hers was the first triumph of the night.

The more poetical scenes, involving the love of Mercia and her converted prefect and their mutual embrace of bloody death, were certainly less potent. They were not exactly tedious, but they were watched generally with dry eyes. Perhaps the author had failed to reach his ideal in them, though that is doubtful. Mr. Wilson Barrett's ideals are not very high. Mr. Dalton and Miss McCarthy played their parts with good enough skill in the circumstances.

There was no particular merit in the rest of the performance, but there were no glaring defects. Imitations of the living mannerisms were common among the minor actors. The scenery was showy and the pictorial representation of life in ancient Rome was as good as we have a right to expect in such a play. The moral and ethical aspects of the production of "The Sign of the Cross" may well be left for discussion another day, with the mere statement that the spirit of the thing seems to be sufficiently reverential to suit ordinary playgoers:

Marcus Superbus	Charles Dalton
Nero	W. A. Elliott
Tigellinus	G. R. Peach
Licinius	D. McCarthy
Glabrio	Hubert Druce
Philodemus	C. H. Hewitson
Servilius	Leon Roche
Viturius	George Flood
Poppea	Barbara Huntley
Berenis	Alida Cortellyou
Dacia	Lotta Linthicum
Ancaria	Corona Riccardo
Zonia	Marjorie Cavania
Favius	J. Carter Edwards
Titus	Basil Gill
Stephanus	Gertrude Boswell
Mercia	Lillah McCarthy

"ROARING DICK & CO."

Maurice Barrymore's New Play Produced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—"Roaring Dick & Co." is altogether too boisterous a name for Mr. Maurice Barrymore's new play, which was seen to-night for the first time at the new National Theatre, played by a company under the direction of William A. Brady. Dick Pontifex, the leading personage of the seventeen named characters, is only a penniless spendthrift, rudely turned away from home by a miserly old curmudgeon of a father, and who returned after ten years of wandering and sowing of wild oats intent upon little short of robbery of Pontifex, Sr., and who is suddenly changed in his habits by the gift from the father of his entire property, and the other and more common incident of falling in love with a pretty woman.

The swagger and grace of the part which Mr. Barrymore has written for himself were interpreted very picturesquely and Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, who was very cordially welcomed as an old friend, added a new and exacting character, that of the miserly parent, to an already extended repertory, and contributed a large share to the interest that provoked frequent and enthusiastic applause from a crowded house. The performance suggested imperfect preparation and the advisability of "chopping" which was promised at the end of the third act by Mr. Barrymore, when, in response to demands for a speech, he returned his thanks for the kind reception extended to his play, and asked indulgence from the critical who could not know the disadvantages under which it had been produced.

Miss Edith Crane did all that the author had provided for her with moderation and skill, and Mr. C. Leslie Allen was a very impressive rector. A children's festival in a tent in the third act was enjoyed by the audience, and will be talked about. Among those present at this first performance were the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle and Logan Carlisle, who occupied a box, and Secretary of the Interior Francis, who had a seat in the orchestra.

Mr. Pontifex	W. J. Lemoyne
Dick Pontifex	Maurice Barrymore
The Major	C. A. Smiley
The Rev. Dr. Lightwood	C. Leslie Allen
Douglass Branscombe	Henry Bagge
Mr. Grimes	J. L. Wooderson
Mr. South	Edward Coleman
Dr. Behrens	Jay Wilson
Puttick	M. J. Holliday
Dole	James R. Smith
Simpson	Morgan Coman
Cassidy	L. McLaughlin
George Spiller	S. Guilford
Evelyn Dare	Edith Crane
Martha Price	Eva Vincent
Mrs. Bulger	Alice Gordon
Margary	Grace Balentine
Hester	Frances Wheeler

MR. PALMER'S NEW THEATRE.

The Great Northern, in Chicago, Opened with "Heartsease."

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A. M. Palmer made his debut as a Chicago manager to-night, when he opened the new Great Northern Theatre with "Heartsease," a romantic play by Charles Klein and Joseph I. C. Clarke.

"Heartsease" tells a story of a young musical composer who falls deeply in love with the fairest of his pupils, the daughter of a rich aristocrat. He has written an opera, on which he pins his hopes of fame. His pupil reciprocates his passion, and eagerly awaits the time when, the opera successfully produced, she can go with her lover to her father and beg his sanction to their union.

Before this can come to pass a jealous rival steals the opera, changes its title and successfully produces it at Covent Garden Theatre in London. The real composer is thus driven almost to madness and wreaks vengeance on the purloiner.

This scene was the culmination of the third act, and it worked the audience up to a pitch of real enthusiasm.

Henry Miller, who played the hero, was enthusiastically called again and again before the curtain, as was Blanche Walsh, the heroine of the night. The play can be said to have made a hit.

Mr. Palmer was called before the curtain. He was ill, having left a sick bed to be present, but the warmth of his reception made him forget his illness. He made a happy speech.

LACKAYE AS ANOTHER SVENGALI.

"Dr. Belgroff," by Charles Klein, Produced in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Mr. Lackaye has given us in Charles Klein's "Dr. Belgraff," produced at Hooley's Theatre to-night, another, and even less poetic, Svengali. We have all the horror of the Du Maurier hypnotist, and none of the relieving fun. Dr. Belgroff is a scientist masquerading as a country druggist. He is necromantic and uncanny in appearance, and an altogether disagreeable person. He suspects that a dissolute English nobleman has ruined Belgroff's sister, and kills the Englishman. The murder is witnessed by the victim's sister, who is thereupon hypnotized and married by the murderer, and made to believe that her brother was killed by her real lover. Her life is spent in a hypnotic state, which is very awkward for her, but her husband loses his power over her and is betrayed to the police. He takes poison and dies.

Lackaye was powerful at times, but the character continually reminded one of Svengali. The veteran Couldock, who was in the cast, received an ovation, when he appeared in the minor part of Squire Fenton, and Marie Wainwright was much applauded as the hypnotic subject. Mr. Lackaye is very popular in Chicago, and in this play he expends much energy and not a little talent, but Svengali has not been surpassed as a theatrical hypnotist. The audience warmly applauded Mr. Lackaye's acting.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" Returns.

That strong and admirable picture of old-time American life, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," is again to be seen and enjoyed by New-Yorkers, this time at the Murray Hill Theatre. It was watched last night by a throng of people large enough to fill that house completely, and the closeness of their attention and the frequency and sincerity of their applause showed that the play has lost none of its power to interest or to move.

And this is true, though the title rôle is no longer played by the man who created it, and whose acting in the part was the triumph of a life that had been marked by not a few artistic successes. Frank Mayo is dead, and no portrayal of David Wilson, however good, will ever be the real David Wilson for those who saw Mayo draw the original and perfect picture. That, however, is no reason for reluctance to recognize that David Wilson as shown by his new personator, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, is a living man, as gentle, shrewd, whimsical, and lovable as was that other despised philosopher of Dawson's Landing. He is another, and that fault, though hard to forgive, is in reality only a misfortune, and must of necessity be overlooked.

Mr. Hamilton's work is careful, adroit, and effective. It is an imitation, obvious though not servile, and it lacks that spontaneity which alone carries absolute conviction, but there is nothing in it to which just objections can be made and much deserving most cordial praise.

Practically all the other parts, too, are now in new hands, but the company is, on the whole, quite as good as the old one, and in some respects it is decidedly better. Mr. Newton Chisnell as the grotesque Sheriff Blake, for instance, has no reason to envy the well-deserved honors won by his predecessor. Mr. Chisnell's make-up was a brilliant triumph in itself, and his every word and motion fitted it with amazing accuracy. Miss Eleanor Moretti, the new Roxy, is a thoroughly satisfactory realization of a type with which all have at least a literary familiarity. Mr. Frank Campeau, as the wretched Tom, and Mr. Arnold Daly as Chambers, have fewer lines to speak than did the first players of those parts, but from such as remain to them they enabled a spectator thoroughly to understand the power of blood. The Rowy of Miss Frances Graham was attractive constantly, and occasionally vigorous, and Miss Lucille Laverne as Mrs. Patsy won a lot of applause.

Olympia Winter Garden.

There were several changes in the bill of the Olympia Winter Garden last night. Prince Kokin, a clever Japanese juggler; Imro Fox, the comical prestidigitateur; the Florenz troupe of ground and lofty tumblers, the three Hanlons, Alexandra Martens, Papinta, Dutch Daly, and Amann were among the performers.

In the dancing after the show the march of the hussars, from "Marguerite," and one of the ballets from that piece were introduced. Arab acrobats showed how Dervishes whirl, and there were some startling dances by the De Forreests.

Harlem Opera House.

Belasco's stirring drama, "The Heart of Maryland," with all the original scenery, and a cast in no way inferior to that of last season, is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. Mrs. Leslie Carter, John Kellerd, Odell Williams, John Jennings, Angela McCaull and others retain their original parts. Herbert Kelcey now plays the hero.

Mr. Plympton at Keith's.

A noteworthy feature of the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week is the appearance of that excellent actor, Eben Plympton, as the middle-aged diplomatist in Bronson Howard's charming little comedy called "Old Love Letters." He is supported by Agnes Proctor, as the widow. The bill is otherwise long and varied, and the wonderful cinematograph is still on view.

A New Theatre in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A new theatre was successfully opened in this city to-night by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company in "Il Trovatore." The building is what was formerly known as Metzerott's Music Hall, on Twelfth Street, near F. It has been transformed into a handsome structure, seating 1,400 people, and called the Columbia Theatre. The general decorations are in gold, copper, and sea green, with a massive square proscenium flanked by six boxes on each side. The principal artists in the cast to-night were Januschowsky, Payne Clarke, Lizzie MacNichol, Sophia Romani, Edwin Knight, Felix Maus, and William Mertens.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," with Burt Haverly and Laura Biggar in the cast, will be performed at the Lexington Avenue Opera House under the direction of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society. The profits will be given to the poor of the city, irrespective of race or religion.

—Primrose & West's big minstrel company are at the Grand Opera House this week. The performers are not all imitation darkies. The large force of competent sentimental singers is "white-faced." But there is an appreciable element of old-time minstrelsy in the entertainment, which is long and varied in its musical, saltatorial, and humorous way.

—The reproduction of death masks of famous personages on exhibition at the Eden Musée are attracting attention. The room where they have been placed is often filled with visitors. The afternoon and evening concerts by Koevessy's orchestra are more popular than ever, and at each performance the Winter Garden is comfortably filled. Several new wax groups will be placed on exhibition this week.

The Times's Dispatch Confirmed.

Confirmation of a dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from North Anson, Me., stating that Herman Hoops of 127 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, had accidentally shot himself in the arm while hunting on Dead River and had died of an amputation of the member, was received by his widow last night from Frank Ibert, who was one of the party. The later dispatch was dated from Portland. The body will arrive here this morning. Mr. Hoops was a wholesale provision dealer in Williamsburg. He had started for the Maine woods last Wednesday, having just returned from a trip abroad.

GEN. ALGER HERE.

He Called on Marcus A. Hanna at Republican Headquarters.

Cabinet positions were passed around freely yesterday by the Cabinet Construction Committee, which has headquarters in the corridors.

Cornelius N. Bliss said he had nothing to say on the possibility that he was to be the next Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the day. A little later he called on Chairman Marcus A. Hanna, at National Headquarters. Gen. Alger's friends say he is the favorite for Secretary of War. Gen. Alger said he was not prepared to discuss that question now.

John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, but at present practicing law in this city, wants to be Attorney General in the McKinley Cabinet.

It was learned yesterday upon reliable authority that, in case Senator John Sherman cannot be prevailed upon to accept the Secretaryship of State in McKinley's Cabinet, Speaker Reed's influence will be used to have Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois appointed to that position.

The Place Would Please Him.

Col. Fred D. Grant was seen yesterday relative to a statement for which Dr. C. J. Charlton of Plainfield, N. J., who returned recently from a visit to Gen. Miles at Washington, is authority, that he is to be appointed Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet. Col. Grant said:

"I don't know anything about it, but I hope it's true. Mr. McKinley has not notified me. I would be very much pleased if I got such word from him. I have been working for his nomination and election for two and a half years, but nothing has been said as to any return whatever. I worked for him because I thought him to be the best and most available candidate. I am as delighted with his election as if I expected some return, which I do not."

SUNDAY SUPPLEMENTS.

From The Teachers' World Solicitor.

We fear that the new publisher of THE TIMES does not understand his business. THE SUNDAY TIMES, for instance, is a well-edited, dignified sheet, clean and wholesome; the illustrations, presswork, &c., of the supplement compare favorably with ordinary magazine work, and it would be no particular disgrace for a neighbor to drop in and find a copy of THE SUNDAY TIMES on the sitting-room table. But this is not the road to success, and we beg to point out to Mr. Ochs that a sweeping change of policy is necessary. Briefly, his editorial staff should be recruited from Bloomingdale, the Asylum for Feeble Minded, Blackwell's Island, Hester Street, and similar places. The letter press of the Sunday supplement should picture foul deformity and loathsome disease, and smell to heaven with rottenness; it should cater to all that is vilest and meanest in human nature, and its constant aim should be to debase and degrade. Do this, and many copies will be sold, as per circulation statements of the two leading exponents of "popular" journalism with which the metropolis is cursed at present. But all honor to a publisher seeking New-York support who declines to enter into competition as a wholesale purveyor of filth, and all honor to The Tribune and other journals that have refused to sacrifice honesty and decency for the sake of a few extra dollars.

HUNTER SHOT HIS FRIEND.

Gun Intended to be Used Against Game Used Against a Man.

William Sherling and Frederick Wieland of Guttenberg went gunning in the woods at Woodcliff yesterday. At 3 o'clock they became separated, their three dogs following Sherling. When they met again, Wieland said Sherling had coaxed the dogs. Sherling called Wieland a liar, and Wieland leveled his gun at Sherling and fired. The charge took effect behind Sherling's right ear, and he fell unconscious. Wieland fled.

Sherling was found at 5 o'clock by Charles Bach, who took him to his home. He revived long enough to make a sworn statement, and again became unconscious. He will die. Wieland was still at large up to a late hour, though officers were searching for him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is at the Metropole.

—Jean de Reszke and Edouard de Reszke are at the Gilsey.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania is at the Holland.

—Melville E. Stone of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are at the Cambridge.

—Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Netherlands.

—Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart and Judge H. H. Wheeler of Vermont, and Hamilton Fish are at the Murray Hill.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia and Prof. C. W. Shields of Princeton University are at the Buckingham.

—The Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler are at the Albemarle.

—James Charnley of Chicago, A. M. McKnight of Philadelphia, and J. J. Benson of Detroit are at the Everett.

—W. M. Haynes of St. Louis and Joseph N. Damon and N. Lincoln Greene of Boston are at the Westminster.

—H. E. Hawley of Albany, W. B. Emerson of Chicago, and Charles Keidel of Baltimore are at the Normandie.

—Daniel Keefer of Cincinnati, Henry H. Cook of Lenox, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are at the Plaza.

—John R. Strong of Cambridge, Francis Wayland of New-Haven, and R. H. Denison of Troy are at the Grand Union.

—E. R. Bartlett of Boston, A. M. Knox of St. Paul, Samuel Andrews of Cleveland, and D. Goddard of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—W. A. Stephens of Buffalo, T. R. Bates of Albany, F. C. Stoepel of Detroit, and H. C. Newcomb of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.

—Melville E. Ingalls and Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, Charles Fargo of Chicago, William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, and F. H. Prince of Boston are at the Waldorf.

—Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Jean Lassalle of Paris, Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Capt. Hugh R. Oliver of Sonoma, Cal.; John L. Jackson of Philadelphia, W. A. Bigelow of Boston, and Robert Robertson of Providence are at the Astor.

—Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, Edwin Atkinson of Boston, the Rev. Dr. A. Mackay Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and W. Seward Webb and family are at the Manhattan.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island Addison B. Colvin of Albany, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Congressman B. B. Odell of Newburg, N. Y., and State Senator Hobart Krum are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company; Miss Ellis, underwear; 120 Franklin Street.

—Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Dow, laces and ribbons; Mr. Frazer, dry goods, &c., 55 White Street.

—Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; L. Adler, dress goods, linens, and cloaks, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo., I. Solomon, notions; P. Scarr, cloaks; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; J. McKeon, cloaks and suits; E. O'Meara, silks, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods, 29 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Baum, C., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Campbell, domestics; H. W. Loyer, dress goods; 338 Broadway.

—Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; H. McWilliams, ginghams; 43 Leonard Street.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Kuhne, furnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co., Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, fancy goods, &c., Grand Hotel.

—Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Campbell and Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, silks and velvets; Westminster Hotel.

—Church, A. M., Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 54 Franklin Street.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dress goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Bethel, dress goods and silks; J. J. Mahoney, dry goods, &c.; T. Kelly, domestics; E. B. Clark, white goods; C. R. O'Brien, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. Nivens, laces, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Doggett, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Leiter, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods; 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Jessup, dry goods, &c., 51 Leonard Street.

—England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods and notions, Hotel Imperial.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Sautter, notions; J. M. Wilkinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Field, Sehlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. E. Shenehon, laces and embroideries; Gilsey House.

—Fitzpatrick & Draper, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Fitzpatrick, tobacco; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, &c.; 54 Franklin Street.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks, suits, notions, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Havens & Geddes Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; R. Havens, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street, Hotel Imperial.

—Hengerer, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; W. H. Schoenau, woolens and linens; C. H. Nagle, notions and underwear; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, cloaks, suits, &c.; Miss P. Gold, millinery; Everett House.

—Healy, R. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. Healy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Heller & Katzenstein, Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Heller, furnishing goods, 102 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hargadine, McKittrick Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods; M. P. Donahue, cotton goods; W. Denbeck, flannels; 115 Worth Street.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, 55 White Street, dry goods, &c.

—Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, upholstery goods; 54 Fran

CALL TO TRUE DEMOCRATS

STATE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PARTY MEET.

They Solicit the Co-operation of All Friends of Democracy Throughout the State to Join in the Work of the Cause.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party met yesterday for the first time since the close of the campaign, at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street.

The meeting was an executive one, and lasted several hours. In that time reports were heard on the organization which has been perfected during the last two months, and the continuance of the party was discussed. Incidentally it was shown that the party had polled more than 20,000 votes, and is therefore entitled to a place on the official ballot under the existing law.

Chairman Robert A. Widenmann presided. The following were present:

Districts.
1....Howard R. Bayne.
2....Patrick J. Gleason.
3....John A. Hennesey.
4....J. Herbert Watson.
5....W. V. B. Bennett.
6....Herman A. Watz.
7....John H. Scheidt.
8....Charles Jerome Edwards.
9....Edward M. Shepard, proxy for Peter Kinsey.
10....Daniel E. Dowling.
11....Henry De Forrest Baldwin, proxy for John Fennel.
12....Francis M. Scott.
13....Theodore Sutro.
14....Maurice J. Power.
15....Lawrence E. Sexton.
16....Thomas Costigan.
17....John De Witt Warner.
18....Calvin Tomkins.
19....Daniel O'Connell.
20....John A. Henneberry.
21....Edward McCue.
22....George R. Crawford.
23....Robert A. Widenmann.
24....Guy C. Bayley.
27....James W. Green.
29....Simeon H. Holroyd.
30....Isaac McConnie.
35....Daniel G. Griffin.
36....Perry Belmont, proxy for William A. Beach.
39....Thomas M. Osborne.
47....Henry A. Richmond, proxy for Franklin D. Locke.
49....Thomas L. Bunting.
50....Charles Tracey, proxy for Frederick A. Fuller, Jr.

John De Witt Warner reported the progress made by the Executive Committee. He complimented E. Ellery Anderson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the announcement that through Mr. Anderson's efforts the committee had been able to discharge every penny of its indebtedness was applauded.

Pleased with the Work.

Mr. Griffin expressed himself as well pleased with the work of the Campaign Committee. It had established an organization in every county of the State, and that was no small matter, when was considered the limited time which it had for perfecting so great a task.

Mr. Widenmann declared that the time had now arrived when those who favored the principles of true Democracy must take a stand. The Republicans were agreed upon certain fixed principles. The Silver Democrats entertain certain views which, as a life-long Democrat, he could never approve. There was no course for this organization to follow but to move along lines of its own. It could not compromise or coalesce either with Republicans or with free-coinage Democrats. This sentiment was heartily applauded by the committeemen.

Resolution Adopted.

A formal resolution, which continues the party in existence in this State, was then adopted. It was presented by Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the committee representing the City and County of New-York be and they are hereby authorized as a subcommittee of this committee to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to perfect and increase the organization of the National Democratic Party in said city and county.

Mr. Griffin moved that a subcommittee of five be named to prepare an address to the Democrats of the State.

Several members of the committee favored some reference in the address to an income tax, but this was abandoned when it was suggested that a State Convention, rather than a committee, was the proper source of such utterance.

The committee of five consisted of John De Witt Warner, Perry Belmont, Thomas M. Osborne, Theodore Sutro, and Lawrence E. Sexton.

Call to True Democrats.

They prepared the following, which was adopted by the entire committee when it reassembled, after a recess:

"To the Democrats of the State of New-York:

"The results of the recent election must demonstrate to all that any support of the political doctrines declared in the platform of the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions can only invite greater disaster to the Democratic Party than that which it suffered in the late election. These doctrines have been condemned by the voters of New-York so significantly as to leave no fear of their ever influencing the course of our State affairs, and to make it the greatest folly for any party organization to continue to support them.

"Furthermore, it is obvious that the party organization which, in its State Convention at Buffalo, espoused those doctrines, and which during the late canvass undertook to establish them as a part of the Democratic creed, cannot in future dominate the affairs of the party, except to its ultimate ruin, and for a political organization in the State of New-York to be compelled to enter a canvass defending the doctrines of the Chicago platform, or apologizing for its past support thereof, is to invite its certain defeat.

"It is not the purpose of this brief address to restate the principles of the Indianapolis platform reiterated by the Brooklyn Convention, to reargue the question settled by the election, or to criticise these Democrats who, from a regard for party regularity, were led to vote for the candidates of the Chicago Convention, but its purpose is rather to point out the importance of bringing together all those who still believe in the Democratic principles.

"The National Democratic Party cannot consent that the principles of the Democracy shall again be committed to the guardianship of any organization controlled by such forces and influences as was that which lately betrayed them. Neither can it enter upon any course which shall not have for its basis the support of those principles as restated in the Indianapolis platform, or which shall in the least hamper its opposition to Republican doctrines, but it does seek, by every honorable means, the union of all Democratic voters in support of the time-honored principles of Democracy.

"Individual interests, recent estrangements, and present doubts need not influence those who sincerely desire the triumph of Democracy, possible only by a reunited party; but a reunion in form only, and which does not satisfy the requirements above outlined, is not worth attempting.

"We, therefore, ask the aid of every Democrat in rebuilding, upon the basis which shall secure Democratic success by deserving it, the fortunes of our party in this State.

"We fully appreciate the obstacles which lie in the way and the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. In 1897 indeed no State issues of importance are to be decided. In 1898, however, control of the State, with all of the momentous interests involved, will again be at stake; and the importance of so pushing the organization of our party this year, while there is so little that Democracy can hope to gain, in order that our lines may be fully reformed for the contest of 1898, must be apparent to all.

"We, therefore, invite the co-operation of all friends of true Democracy throughout the State in the work of reuniting their party.

"The State Committee of the National Democratic Party.

"ROBERT A. WIDENMANN, Chairman.
"CALVIN TOMKINS, Secretary."

Chief Conlin Taking a Short Rest.

Chief of Police Conlin is taking a rest after his heavy duties attending the election. He will not come back until Friday, during which time Deputy Chief Cortright will be in charge. It is not believed that the Deputy Chief will take advantage of Chief Conlin's absence to break the deadlock on promotions by making recommendations to the commission.

PROGRAMME FOR ALBANY.

Republicans Gathered Here to Talk Over Plans.

A swarm of up-the-State Republicans came to this city yesterday, and before night they had the entire programme for the Winter's work at Albany under debate. Among the arrivals were Senator George R. Maiby of St. Lawrence County, Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie County, Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida County, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who has been here two days; Col. Charles W. Ball of Allegany County, and State Committeeman George W. Dunn of Binghamton. Many of them called on Mr. Platt.

The successor of David B. Hill in the United States Senate was one topic of conversation. No one knew any reason why Mr. Platt will not be the man, if he will take it. Warner Miller and the Millholland McKinley League were said to be getting ready to fight Mr. Platt. Just how they propose to proceed was not apparent to those who were here yesterday. Of the fifty members of the Senate, thirty-five are Republicans, and all but two or three are Platt men. Senator Pavey is the only really pronounced anti-Platt man in the number.

In the Assembly there will be more than 120 Republicans, and with two or three possible exceptions they are all organization men. Fred A. Robbins of Allegany County is counted the most pronounced anti-organization man in the list. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee last year. He led the fight for the opponents of the Greater New-York bills. This year he was "turned down" for the regular nomination, but was nominated as an independent Republican and defeated the organization candidate.

Another man who will vote as he pleases, without regard to the wishes of the organization, is Col. William Cary Sanger of Oneida County. He has been in the Assembly two years, and while he has not opposed organization measures simply for the fact that they were such, he has shown a degree of independence that has been conspicuous. With the rank and file of the two legislative bodies so thoroughly under the leadership of Mr. Platt, the chief question asked is whether Mr. Platt wants to be the next Senator.

Mr. O'Grady said yesterday that he thought he would be elected Speaker. The presence in the city of George W. Aldridge strengthened the O'Grady boom, because a story has been current that Mr. Aldridge would oppose his fellow-townsman for the Speakership. This was said to be due to the way Mr. O'Grady had treated him when he was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at Saratoga. Mr. Aldridge disposed of this story by saying that he favored Mr. O'Grady, and was confident he would be the next Speaker.

Mr. Aldridge, it is said, has the backing of the State organization for a reappointment as Superintendent of Public Works.

S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua was put down as the machine candidate for leader of the majority on the floor. Mr. Nixon is in the field for the Speakership. He has not of late years been classed as a strong Platt man, although he has never been offensively hostile to the regular organization.

If Mr. O'Grady becomes Speaker and Mr. Nixon Chairman of the Ways and Means and thus leader on the floor, the programme involves George C. Austin of this city as Chairman of the Cities Committee. He had that Chairmanship last year. This year this committee will have charge of the Greater New-York Charter as soon as it is introduced, unless a special committee from the two houses should be appointed to give its exclusive attention to the greater city bill.

It was said yesterday that a number of Bourke Cockran's friends had written to Major McKinley indorsing Mr. Cockran for some position in the new Cabinet.

TALKED ON TENEMENTS.

Richard Watson Gilder Says There Has Been an Improvement.

Richard Watson Gilder spoke yesterday at the regular meeting of the Methodist ministers, at the Methodist Book Concern, on the subject of New-York tenements. He briefly described the condition of the Five Points tenement houses, which he had inspected as a boy before the war, in company with his father, the Rev. W. H. Gilder, and a city missionary, who showed them sights which can no longer be found in the city.

He told of the improvement in the laws and in the general conditions, but said that, nevertheless, the tenement-house question in New-York is a more difficult one in some respects than in any of the civilized cities of the world.

He urged upon his hearers, who, he said, could exert a wide influence, that they acquire an acquaintance with the present laws, and an interest in their enforcement. He warmly commended the scheme of model tenements with which Prof. Gould and Mr. Milbury are connected.

MAYOR STRONG'S VISITOR.

Abner McKinley Creates Excitement at the City Hall.

A mild sensation was created at the City Hall about noon yesterday when it was noised about that Mr. McKinley was in conference with Mayor Strong. The report spread rapidly, and a number of eager, curious people quickly gathered in the rotunda and waited to catch a glimpse of the President-elect.

The visitor, it is said, created considerable excitement among the Mayor's official staff, who jumped to the conclusion that their chief was slated for a Cabinet appointment, and fell to building air castles of official life in Washington.

The conference had lasted fully half an hour, when Mr. McKinley rose to leave, after a hand shake and laugh over the result of the election.

"Just tell him that you saw me," said the Mayor, and the visitor, turning to go, revealed the features of—well, not of Major McKinley, but of Abner McKinley, the President-elect's brother.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Fall Meeting for the New-York East District.

The Fall meeting of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for examinations and discussions opened yesterday at the Summerfield Church, Greene and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn. There were, in addition to the regular conference classes, two candidates for admission on trial and two for local deacon's orders.

The examinations began at 2:30 o'clock, and were continued until 4 o'clock, when a discussion was opened by the Rev. J. S. Chadwick on "True Sources and Methods of Spiritual Power for the Minister."

In the evening, after a service of song conducted by the Rev. F. B. Upham of the Bushwick Avenue Church, the Rev. George K. Morris, S. T. D., LL. D., Professor of Practical Theology in Boston University, lectured on "Soul Power in Oratory."

The examinations and discussions will be continued to-day.

Phi Delta Phi Club Dinner.

The regular monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club of New-York was held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. Thirty-six members of the club were present. Prof. William Wirt Howe, who was lately appointed to the Chair of Equity Jurisprudence in the University of New-York, was the guest of honor. He made an address on professional ethics, in which he said that the qualities of the ideal advocate were fidelity, eloquence, and courage. Francis M. Burdick, Professor of Law in Columbia also spoke. Among those present were: Charles M. Camp, Charles T. Terry, D. W. E. Burke, Robert Stewart, J. Washburn, R. L. Maynard, Norman J. Marsh, and Arthur D. Davis.

DINGLEY BILL'S CHANGES

A POSSIBILITY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION THIS WINTER.

Everything Depends on the Attitude of Silver Men in the Senate—New Alignment of the Members.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—There has been some talk, following immediately upon the election, of the probability of the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill, and some hopes of its success in the Senate have been held out by persons who do not appear to have examined the composition of the Senate to ascertain what the probabilities really are for getting the bill through.

The Dingley bill was passed by the House in December last. It went to a Senate Finance Committee that had been organized for free silver, and that is still so organized. The bill was reported to the Senate and discussed, and the last speech on it was made in June by Senator Morrill, since which time it has remained untouched.

The effective opposition to the Tariff bill in the Senate consists of the free-silver Senators and the low-tariff Democrats. The low-tariff Democrats are not all silver men, but some of them are, and there are apparently fifty of them and of the free-silver Republicans, who can successfully oppose the passage of the Dingley bill during the three months in which it might be passed by the Fifty-fourth Congress. But since the beginning of the campaign some changes have been wrought. Senators Gorman, Faulkner, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, who were against free silver last Spring, have declared for it. Five Senators who were for it have been advocating the election of McKinley on the St. Louis platform. Allowing for the changes that have been effected without getting a vote of the Senate to prove whether changed men will stay, it appears that the Senate is now made up of forty-six protectionists and forty-three low-tariff men. Fifty of the members are silverites.

It is possible that the changes from gold to free silver may be offset. If Perkins of California, Shoup of Idaho, Carter of Montana, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Mitchell of Oregon, and Cannon of Utah decide that they may vote for a Tariff bill without appearing to abandon silver, and Clark and Warren of Wyoming take the same course, which would be consistent with the outcome of the campaign, it is not at all improbable that the bill could be put through, as there are several Democrats who are so indifferent to the low-tariff programme just now as to make up by silence or absence the small increase of vote necessary to secure the passage of a revenue bill.

The margin of majority possible to be secured by the Republicans is so small, however, and the opportunities, under the rules of the Senate, for protracting debate are so many, that it is regarded as at all likely that the Dingley bill can be put through in the short session of three months, out of which must come the inevitable delay attending the holiday recesses.

A New-York evening paper has printed a canvass of the new Senate on gold and silver, which was incomplete from the standpoint of the canvasser. It gave fifty votes to gold and forty to silver, keeping Gorman in the gold column and putting Faulkner in the silver column. There is no reason why, if Faulkner is to be classed as a silver man, Gorman should not be put in the same column, or why Mitchell of Wisconsin should be retained in the society of the gold Democrats. The sure majority for gold in the next Senate will probably be eight, but if Carter and the other silver Republicans who were "strikers" in the last session choose to strike after March 3 they may reduce the majority for gold to a very small one, or even wipe it out altogether.

The tariff business must be begun anew if the Dingley bill be defeated in the Senate. All legislation incompleted at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress dies as it stands when the Congress is adjourned.

DINGLEY HAS NO HOPE.

Says the Tariff Bill Cannot Pass at the Short Session.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 9.—Congressman Dingley, speaking on the probability of the passage of an exigency tariff bill to-day, said:

"While, of course, it is possible that the Senate may take up the House bill and pass it, in view of the recent verdict of the country, yet I know of no change of opinion on the part of any Senator who voted against the bill last Winter, with one possible exception. It will be remembered that the Senate refused to take up the bill by 11 majority—five Senators who had been elected as Republicans uniting with all the Democrats.

"As two Republicans—Senators Pettigrew and Squire—who voted last Winter to take up the bill, and four of the five Republican Senators who last Winter voted against the bill, went over to Bryan, there is a probability that the bill would be defeated in the Senate if an attempt should be made to bring it up, by as large a majority as then.

"The suggestion has been made that perhaps some of the Democratic Senators, particularly the sound-money Senators, who voted against it last Winter would now vote for it. It would probably require the votes of at least six or seven Democrats to pass the House bill, and I see no chance to obtain these—indeed, I know of no Democrats who would vote for it. It should be remembered that there are only five, or at most seven, Democratic sound-money Senators—Palmer, Lindsay, Vilas, Caffery, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, to whom, perhaps, under some circumstances, Hill and Murphy of New-York may be added. Gorman's position is uncertain.

"My own opinion is that there is not the slightest ground for hope of the passage of the bill by the Senate at the approaching short session, notwithstanding the need of additional revenue is as great as it was one year ago. Indeed, the deficiency already since the House passed the bill in December last has exceeded the forty millions which it was expected it would yield."

In reply to an inquiry as to the probability of an extra session of the new Congress after the Administration of Mr. McKinley shall be inaugurated, to provide revenue by some revision of the tariff, Mr. Dingley said:

"So far as I know, no decision has been reached, and none probably will be made until Congress meets and the Republicans have an opportunity to exchange views and confer with the President-elect. I think there is a very general feeling among Republicans, and I doubt not Mr. McKinley shares in it, that there must be secured, through tariff legislation, at the earliest possible time, sufficient revenue to run the Government and leave a reasonable surplus for an exigency, and that the sooner whatever tariff legislation proposed is accomplished the better. The probable status of the Senate on such tariff legislation after March 4 will have much to do in determining the course to be pursued. I cannot believe, however, that a majority of the Senate, as it will be constituted after March 4, will refuse to concur with the Republican House in such tariff legislation as may be necessary to run the Government without a resort to the issue of bonds and to aid in restoring prosperity to the country.

"The House will not propose anything further in this direction at the approaching short session, as it has passed a revenue bill and sent it to the Senate last December, and if the Senate desires to do anything in this line it can take this bill from the Senate calendar any day and pass it as it stands or pass it with an amendment."

Coroner Miles Still Working.

YONKERS, Nov. 9.—Several employes of the Arlington Chemical Company, in whose office Hamlin J. Andrus was killed by an explosion about three weeks ago, have been submitted to a rigid private examination by Coroner Miles and the Pinkerton detectives during the last few days. The Coroner has four Pinkerton men at work on the case securing evidence for the inquest next Friday.

MURDERED BY A ROBBER.

An Old Man Clubbed and Stabbed at Morristown, N. J.

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 9.—Fritz Delenius, seventy-five years old, a native of France, was murdered in his house at Morristown Saturday night. The murder is believed to have been committed to secure money which the old man was supposed to have had in the house. The murderer obtained at least $38 and possibly more. The murder was not discovered until this morning.

Morristown is a small hamlet. Delenius had lived there for years. The old man lived alone. Six years ago his wife died, and since then he has occupied the house in which he was murdered, taking his meals some times at his son's house, next door, and sometimes cooking them himself. He sold groceries and tobacco, was a locksmith, and a gunsmith. He conducted business in the little shop connected with his house.

Delenius was alive at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night, when George Benderson, a neighbor, was in the store and made a purchase. He says the old man told him that he was going to close up the shop right away, and was proceeding to do so when Benderson left.

The authorities believe the old man locked up the store door and after getting ready to retire for the night took a flask and went into the cellar to draw some cider, The trip to the cellar for the cider was usually the last thing the old man did before going to bed. Saturday night he went downstairs as usual and while in the cellar, or as he was reascending the stairs, was killed. He had drawn the cider and when his body was found to-day the flask lay beside it. The theory is that the murderer had secreted himself in the room before the store was closed and may have been waiting for hours for the opportunity which he must have known would come after the shop was closed.

It is believed that as the old man reached the head of the stairs he was struck in the face with something heavy, which sent him reeling down the stairs to the cellar floor. The fall and the blow should have been enough to have killed him, but he was evidently still alive, as, after he reached the cellar floor, he was brutally beaten and stabbed.

The weapon used by the murder struck the old man in the left eye, inflicting a frightful wound. Another blow broke the nose. The skull was hammered with something heavy until it was terribly crushed. In addition to all this the old man was stabbed three times. Once he was cut on the right cheek, another thrust cut a gash in the head, and another in his back. Any one of a dozen of the wounds that can be traced on the man's head would have caused death.

When the old man did not appear for breakfast Sunday morning, his son sent to the house, and as the old man was not to be found it was supposed he had gone away for the day. This morning about 8 o'clock Delenius's grandson went to his grandfather's place again and entered. This time, after looking about for his relative, he chanced to go into the cellar. When he reached the bottom of the stairs he found the body.

The pockets of Delenius's clothes were all turned inside out, and rifled of everything. From one of the pockets had been taken a key which opened a drawer in the room back of the shop. In this drawer the old man kept his money. The drawer was open and empty this morning. It is known Delenius had at least $38 in the house. How much more he had is uncertain, but it is believed he had more. A week ago he deposited $300 in a bank. He had a custom of drawing money from the bank occasionally without any particular reason, and then after a few days redepositing it.

THE BERING SEA SEIZURES.

The International High Commission to Meet in Victoria, B. C.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—Don M. Dickinson and Charles B. Warren left this evening for Victoria, B. C., where they will appear with other counsel for the United States Government before the International High Commission, appointed by the British and American Governments to adjudicate claims arising out of the seizures made in the Bering Sea by the United States Government from 1886 to 1889. The International Commission is composed of Judge Putnam of Maine, by appointment of the United States, and George Edwin King, by appointment of Great Britain. Sir George King is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. These cases arise from the Bering Sea controversy, which was so thoroughly aired a few days since.

The United States Government at that time, acting upon its own construction of its boundary limits in the Bering Sea, seized a large number of sealing vessels, brought them to Sitka, on the Alaskan coast, and sold vessels and cargoes as confiscated property. It is believed that the session at Victoria will last about six weeks, and will be adjourned for as long a session to be held in San Francisco.

IN BRINE ALL NIGHT.

Manager of a Pickling Factory Fell Into a Tank.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 9.—Abraham L. Soper, manager of the pickle-salting establishment of H. H. Salmon & Co., at East Northport, is unable to wear his shoes because his feet have shrunk from pickling. He was inspecting the salting house Friday. In it are huge tanks 15 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, with a board walk on the top of them. Mr. Soper, in crossing from one walk to another, lost his balance and fell into one of the tanks, which contained about six inches of brine that had been prepared for cucumbers. It went over the tops of his shoes.

Mr. Soper shouted, but none of the employes heard him. He then tried to climb out of the tank, but failed. He remained in the brine all night, and the next morning discovered a box, which he succeeded in knocking down into the tank by means of a piece of rope. On this he stood until the workmen appeared and rescued him. He was in the brine for sixteen hours, and was hardly able to stand after he got out. Yesterday he was indoors, and to-day he did not go about much.

Going Back to Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Minister Henry M. Smythe of Virginia, who has been ill for several months while on leave of absence in this country, will return to his post of duty at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, by to-morrow's steamer from New-York. He called at the State Department to-day to take leave of his superiors.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

OAKLAND, Me., Nov. 9.—William H. Macartney, Postmaster of Oakland, committed suicide by shooting this afternoon. No reason is known.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Mrs. George P. Madden fell from the roof of her home to the street this afternoon, a distance of forty feet, and broke her neck, dying instantly.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 9.—James Tracy shot and killed William Clark, a mulatto, Sunday night, during a quarrel. Clark was a driver in the employ of Tracy. Tracy says he acted in self-defense.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Hugo N. Fiedler, assistant bookkeeper of the City Controller's office, blew out his brains this morning in the City Hall building. Financial troubles are assigned as the cause for the suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Benjamin Hill brought suit against the town of Bloomfield to recover $300 town war bounty. Hill entered Dec. 22, 1863, in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and claims that the town voted Aug. 22, 1863, a bounty of $300 to every man enlisting.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—As a result of a quarrel, presumably because of jealousy on the part of the husband, William G. Goukler, who was also known to his neighbors by the name of Mays, this morning murdered his wife, Maggie, by cutting her throat, and then ended his own life in the same manner.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charles Hellrigel, employed by Charles Freeman, a produce dealer, is under arrest on suspicion of having stolen $1,200 from his employer. The money was in a box in Freeman's house at 718 South Eighteenth Street until Saturday evening, when it disappeared. Hellrigel had been working around the house.

THE VOTE OF NEW-JERSEY

CANVASS COMPLETED IN ALL OF THE COUNTIES.

McKinley's Plurality, 87,595; Majority, 71,620—Total Vote, 367,838—Recount Ordered in Hudson County.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The canvass of the votes cast in this State last Tuesday has been completed, and the figures are no longer subject to changes, except in Hudson County, where a recount has been ordered. It is not thought the recount in Hudson County will touch the heads of the tickets, unless some glaring errors should be discovered.

Therefore, the vote of the State as returned unofficially by the County Clerks from the official returns filed by the different County Boards of Canvassers have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. These returns are exactly the same as those which will be returned late by the Boards of Election for each county.

There were cast in the State 367,838 ballots. This was an increase of 29,709 over the vote cast in 1892. In eight of the twenty-one counties McKinley Electors had more of a plurality than the Bryan Electors had votes.

The Prohibition vote fell off 2,590 from the vote cast four years ago. The falling off occurred in every county in the State. The National Democracy polled more votes than the Prohibition candidates, and is therefore the third party. So far as the State law recognizes parties, there are but two parties in the State. The vote cast to entitle a party to recognition to nominate by convention must be 2 per cent. of the total vote cast. Two per cent. would be 7,356. Only the Republican and Democratic nominees polled more than this.

The Prohibitionists and National Democrats, therefore, must file petitions to have their candidates' names printed on official ballots. In some of the counties the National Democrats will be able to nominate county officers by convention. The vote for Levering, (Pro.,) was 5,541; for Matchett, (Soc.-Labor,) 4,109.

The vote for counties for McKinley, Bryan, and Palmer, was as follows:

	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.-Nat.	Palmer, Dem.
Atlantic	5,005	2,232	119
Bergen	8,544	4,531	452
Burlington	9,359	4,615	390
Camden	16,401	6,382	270
Cape May	2,136	930	49
Cumberland	7,019	3,878	78
Essex	42,580	20,507	1,007
Gloucester	4,724	2,980	77
Hudson	33,629	28,140	832
Hunterdon	4,269	4,094	93
Mercer	13,946	5,970	430
Middlesex	9,305	5,975	350
Monmouth	10,612	7,799	479
Morris	8,532	5,073	322
Ocean	3,384	1,698	80
Passaic	15,473	9,284	313
Salem	3,726	2,800	67
Somerset	3,045	2,975	49
Sussex	4,383	2,606	159
Union	11,730	6,382	541
Warren	4,063	5,013	62
Total	221,729	134,134	6,325

McKinley's plurality, 87,595.
McKinley's majority, 71,620.

North Carolina's Legislature.

RALEIGHT, N. C., Nov. 9.—All the legislative election returns have been received. They show the composition of the Legislature to be 68 Republicans, 58 Populists, and 43 Democrats. There is a tie in one county—Jackson. A Populist was elected in Hyde County by only 2 majority. National Democratic Committeeman Josephus Daniels says that in at least 30 counties members were elected by less than 50 majority.

BURNED HIS BABY SISTER.

A Newark Four-Year-Old Tries to Put Out Fire with Kerosene.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Jennie Ritz, twenty-one months old, was burned to death this morning in the apartments of her parents, on the fifth floor of 58 Commerce Street.

The child's death is believed, in a measure, to have been hastened by her four-year-old brother. When her dress caught fire he is supposed to have taken a can of oil and thrown it upon her to quench the flames. This is the story generally believed. Another is that he saturated her dress before it caught fire.

Mrs. Ritz, whose husband is a truckman, left the two children alone about 11 o'clock while she descended to the street. She left strict orders with the boy Freddie to keep his sister away from the fire. The matches were safely out of their reach. There was one fire in the apartments, that in the kitchen range. The oil can, which afterward figured in the burning of the child, hung up on a hook in a closet.

Mrs. Ritz, from a store across the street, saw her boy leaning out of the window. He appeared to be calling her, but the sound of his voice did not reach her. The boy was hanging far out of the window, and Mrs. Ritz called and motioned for him to go back, as she feared he would topple over and fall. The boy did not mind her. Mrs. Ritz ran into the house, hurrying to reach the room before the child fell. Mrs. Ritz, on entering her room, found her child sitting on the floor of the kitchen, moaning. Her dress was almost entirely burned from her, but was still smouldering. The mother and the neighbors tore the remaining fragments from her.

Dr. Charles F. Kraemer was summoned and dressed the child's burns. Her body, from the knees upward, was badly burned, and her face was scorched. The doctor saw, too, that the child had inhaled the flames. He wished to have the little one sent to a hospital, but the mother forbade his. Two hours later the child died.

The boy was greatly excited, and could at first tell little of the circumstances. He said they had been playing with paper around the fire and that Jennie's dress caught. He threw water on her. The water proved to be kerosene. How the boy took the can down is not known. From what he says, it would appear he threw the oil on her after the flames had caught her dress from the paper which they were burning. It is thought by some the boy took the oil can before that to pour the oil on the paper to make it blaze more brightly.

The boy sticks to the story that it was after the child's dress caught fire that he poured the "water" on her. After the child's dress caught fire she ran from the kitchen to the front room and back again. When she again reached the kitchen she fell on the floor, stupified by the flames.

Funeral of Sister Mary Joseph.

Sister Mary Joseph was buried on Saturday from the Convent of Mercy, on Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, where she died on Thursday. Previous to entering the order, twenty-two years ago, the sister was Miss Cora Adele Boury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Boury of 190 Columbia Heights. She was born in Baltimore forty-four years ago. By deciding to become a nun Miss Boury forfeited a fortune of $800,000 which she would otherwise have inherited.

Christian Endeavorers Rally.

The annual rally of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the First District of New-York was held last night in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Twenty-two societies were represented. The banner for the society with the largest representation at the rally was awarded to the Hope Chapel. Addresses were made by J. Gordon Fulton, Jacob Riis, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies.

ANARCHISTS CELEBRATE.

Ninth Anniversary of the Chicago Executions.

"What a pity that it was only one bomb!" was the remark made by a young Anarchist in the gallery in Clarendon Hall last evening as John Most was recounting the history of the bomb-throwing in Chicago nine years ago, when several policemen were killed and others were badly wounded.

The Anarchists of this city commemorated yesterday the ninth anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists. Large portraits of the five men who were executed were hung over the platform, and underneath broad bands of red and black were intertwined, while over the whole was a blood-red Anarchist flag.

The ballroom in Clarendon Hall was well filled, and Chairman Gustave Baugga, in calling the meeting to order, denounced the execution of the Chicago Anarchists as an "outrageous judicial murder of our comrades." Later he said: "Let us tear the mask of falsehood from the faces of the priests and capitalists, and show them up in their true colors. Let us stand by our red flag!"

A notable feature of the meeting was the playing of "Annie Laurie" by the band, while the "Marseillaise" was omitted altogether. On previous gatherings of Anarchists the "Marseillaise" was played several times.

When John Most was introduced as "our old warrior," he was greeted with loud cheers and applause. He said: "We are neither Christians nor Mohammedans, but Anarchists waiting for the social revolution that is sure to come."

He urged his hearers never to forget the Chicago executions, and expressed a doubt as to whether the Czar of Russia or the King of Dahomey would have been as cruel as the Judge and jury that convicted and sentenced the Anarchists.

Most went on to relate in his own way the events that led to the meeting in Haymarket Square. He continued: "As the bandit police stood with their stomachs full of whisky waiting for an order to attack the people there came like a ray from the sky a bomb—"

"Schade Es war nur eine Bombe," cried a young Anarchist in the gallery, and the audience laughed and cheered.

IRVING'S WORKS DISCUSSED.

Personal Reminiscences of the Author Presented by a Niece.

The "Clio," a literary club composed of up-town society women, held its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the club rooms, 41 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The meeting was the first after the annual election of officers last week. The topic for discussion was "Washington Irving," and the programme was under the direction of Mrs. Malcom McLean, who read a sketch.

Miss M. L. Gibbs read the description of the "Alhambra," Mrs. H. T. Peirce read from the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Mrs. J. H. Kennedy treated of the "Knickerbocker," and Mrs. Jane Peirce read some personal reminiscences of a niece of Irving. She said Irving had considered "Bracebridge Hall" his best work, and that he had expressed the wish that an autograph copy of the book, which he gave to his niece, should be handed down as an heirloom in the family, and that the name of its heroine, "Lala Baldwin," should always be the name of the eldest daughter.

After a discussion of the papers read, Mrs. J. A. Fellows and Miss Winifred H. Richardson rendered several musical selections. The business meeting, consisting of the appointment by the Chairman of committees, followed. Mrs. C. W. H. Elting, Chairman of the Programme Committee; Mrs. Allen T. Nye, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. J. Henry McKinley, Chairman of the Music Committee; Mrs. E. Morse Cutter, Chairman of the House and Reception Committee, and Mrs. J. Oscroft Tarnsley and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Press Committee.

Among the members present were Mrs. C. R. Wight, Mrs. A. Schram, Mrs. C. Bradley, Mrs. C. F. Sullivan, Miss Reid, Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. Harrison Griswold, Mrs. Allen T. Nye, Mrs. E. W. H. Elting, Mrs. Ingraham, and Mrs. L. W. Reddington.

SEEKS A SEPARATION.

Mrs. Hamilton Says Her Husband Urged Her to Commit Suicide.

Mrs. Minnie S. Hamilton, through her lawyer, Max Bagersdorfer, made an application yesterday to Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, for an allowance of alimony in a suit which she has instituted against her husband, Frederick M. Hamilton, for a separation, on the ground of cruelty and abandonment.

Mrs. Hamilton, who is twenty-one years old, was married last May, and went to live at 2,156 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Less than three months after their marriage, she charges that her husband urged her to commit suicide by turning on the gas in her bedroom. Finally, on Sept. 24, he and his brother took her from the house at 11 o'clock at night and placed her in a carriage, telling her they were going to take her to her foster parents, in Harlem. When the carriage reached the Brooklyn Bridge, Hamilton urged her to get out and throw herself in front of a bridge train, and when she would not do that, suggested that when they reached the middle of the structure she should jump into the river. As Mrs. Hamilton was not in favor of committing suicide, her husband took her to her foster parents and left her there.

Hamilton, through his counsel, denied the truth of his wife's allegations, and said he only earned $10 a week. Justice Smyth, however, ordered him to pay his wife $3 a week and $25 counsel fees.

BEARDSLEY'S RESIGNATION.

Some Doubts as to When It Is to Take Effect.

Announcement was made yesterday morning that Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica had tendered his resignation to Gov. Morton, who had accepted it.

According to Mr. Beardsley's friends, there is some doubt in his own mind as to when this resignation is to take effect. As he understands it, the date will be Dec. 30. Gov. Morton, it is said, holds that it will take effect at once.

Early this year a technical question arose which involved the precise date of the termination of Mr. Beardsley's term. Gov. Morton submitted the case to Attorney General Hancock, who decided that it would expire in February, 1897. While the question was unsettled Mr. Beardsley is said to have handed his resignation to the Governor, with the idea that it should take effect at once if the Attorney General's decision was against him. The question now is if this is the same resignation.

It is likely that Col. Ashley W. Cole, private secretary to Gov. Morton, will be Mr. Beardsley's successor.

Medals for Life Savers.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the New-York Inland Waters yesterday forwarded medals, awarded last month for heroic rescues, to the following: Alexander Stagg, Patchogue, L. I.; Otto Krich, 117 Troutman Street, Brooklyn; Charles Rogers, 740 East Sixth Street; Owen McKane, 195 Tenth Avenue; Edward C. Wilson; Charles B. Jones, 241 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fred Meyer of Thirty-first Street, Bath, L. I.

A NEW TURN IN SANTA FE

THE RECEIVERSHIP CASE OUT OF THE KANSAS COURTS.

Judge Foster of the United States Court Takes Jurisdiction and the State Takes a Hand in the Proceedings.

OSKALOOSA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The proceedings against the Santa Fé Railway Company, wherein it was sought to throw its property situated in Kansas into the hands of a recei

EDWARD RECORDS ARRESTED.

Accused of Obtaining Bonds Under False Pretenses.

Edward Records of Boston, who was President of the Massachusetts Car Company, was arrested yesterday morning at the Hotel Martin by Detectives Flay and O'Connell of the Central Office upon the charge of obtaining property to the value of $33,333.33 under false pretenses.

Capt. O'Brien received a telegram from Police Inspector Watts of Boston stating that he had a warrant for Records and giving his address, and asking that he be arrested. Records was found at the hotel early yesterday morning and taken to Police Headquarters. He took his arrest very coolly.

Later in the day he was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, at the Central Police Court, and held in $2,500 bail until 2 o'clock this afternoon, to await the arrival of the requisition papers from Boston. In default of bail he was remanded to the Tombs. His lawyer visited him there, and it has been arranged to furnish bail when the case comes up to-day.

Records claims that his arrest is simply the result of a business controversy, and he will fight the matter to the bitter end. He says that he is the victim of a bad bargain. He says that he recently purchased 100 bonds of the Northern Railroad of New-Brunswick through Arthur Atchison of Boston. He paid cash in part and gave his notes for the balance. He afterward discovered, he says, that the bonds did not possess the value which had been represented to him by Atchison. Since then he has insisted that Atchison should return the money and notes and take the bonds back.

It has not been decided whether Records will make the fight here or in Boston. It may be that he will fight requisition, and, succeeding in that, will return to Boston of his own free will.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The warrant on which Edward Records was arrested was issued here last Thursday. He is charged with obtaining by false pretenses bonds valued at $33,333.33 from Arthur Atkinson, agent of Joseph Atkinson of Hallowell, Me., last April. Records has an office in this city, at 95 Milk Street, and is well known as a business man. His transaction with Mr. Atkinson was purely a commercial one, but it is claimed by the latter's attorneys that Mr. Records overstepped the line of business probity.

The bonds in question were of a par value of $1,000 each. Joseph Atkinson of Hallowell, Me., owned them, and wanted to dispose of them because their value had dropped to $333.33 each, or for the whole $33,333.33. Mr. Records offered in payment a heterogeneous collection of paper, consisting of his own notes and a quantity of stock in different corporations. One of these corporations was the Massachusetts Car Company, which, he said, according to the allegation, was solvent, and the stock of which was worth par. Within ten days after the transaction the car company went into insolvency. Then there was some more trouble about Mr. Records's own notes, and when he was called on for the bonds it was found that they had been traded.

GOLF TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Final Round in the Foursome Play at Morristown.

The final round in the mixed foursome tournament of the Morristown Field Club was played yesterday afternoon on the club links at Morristown, N. J.

It was the closest match of the series, which began Saturday, and no golf contest has been fought more stubbornly and skilfully on the Morristown Field Club links this season. Miss Slade and W. H. Chadwell met Miss Mollie March and Norman L. Snow. The players were well matched.

The first pair played the first hole rather raggedly, taking eight strokes, while their opponents made it in seven. But the scores were transposed at the next hole, and honors were even. Of the next three holes, Miss March and Mr. Snow managed by clever golfing to get two, while the fifth was halved in six strokes.

This placed Miss March and her partner two holes ahead, and their prospects as victors looked rosy. They kept their lead until the seventh hole was played, which Miss Slade and her partner won. Each side did the eighth hole in eight strokes, and by excellent work Miss Slade and Mr. Chadwell took the home hole and tied the game.

It was growing dark when the second round started, but excitement was intense. Each did the tenth hole in six strokes, and then Mr. Chadwell made the brilliant play of the day, a perfect long drive, landing his ball a few inches from the eleventh hole. Miss Slade sent the ball in at her turn, and this gave them the lead, the first time that they had been ahead. The next hole they made, and then the contest ended, as it was impossible to see to play longer.

Miss Slade and W. H. Chadwell therefore won the first prize by two holes, and by strokes they were three ahead. The scores by strokes are:

Miss Slade and W. H. Chadwell—									
First round	8	7	6	6	6	5	5	8	5—56
Second round	6	2	5						—13
Total									—69
Miss Mollie March and Norman L. Snow—									
First round	7	8	5	6	5	5	6	8	6—56
Second round	6	4	6						—16
Total									—72

Notes from the Golf Links.

A friendly match of more than ordinary interest will be played to-day on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, between Charles B. Macdonald and A. M. Coats. Macdonald is the former amateur champion of the United States, and one of the ablest golfers in Chicago. He came to New-York last week and will return to his home in a few days. Coats is one of the leading golfers in the Newport Golf Club, and was among the ablest competitors last July in the championship meeting at Shinnecock. The match between these two able amateurs will be thirty-six holes. Each learned the game in Scotland, and Macdonald's golfing style is not excelled by any one in this country.

The golfing members of the Westchester Country Club have just started a handicap event for the month of November. The best two rounds of nine holes made by a member during the month will win the silver cup offered by the club. Fifty cents, however, must be paid to the Green Committee before the competitor attempts to try for a handicap tournament score.

The membership of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, will hold their annual club championship tournament on Saturday, Nov. 21. The winner receives for one year the George Hunter gold medal. It is now held by Albert E. Patterson.

The annual Fall tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club will be played Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 26, 27, and 28. The Laurel House has offered a handsome silver cup, and the club also gives a fine cup for the open handicap on the last day. There will be a consolation cup also. All the events are open to all members in the United States Golf Association, and a large entry list is looked for. Entries should be sent to Jasper Lynch, Secretary, at the Lakewood Golf Club, Lakewood, N. J.

Sold to the German Government.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the American racing mare Helen Nichols has been purchased by the Government for breeding purposes. Helen Nichols, a good race mare in this country, was taken to England by Duke & Wishard and raced there by them all this season. She was sold at Newmarket a couple of weeks ago at the clearing out sale of the stable for 1,150 guineas. Helen Nichols is a bay mare, six years old, and by Iroquois, out of Orphan Girl, by Muggins.

American Prizefighters Abroad.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The fight between "Solly" Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., and "Willie" Smith, the featherweight champion of England, for a purse of £500, took place to-night at the National Sporting Club. The American won the fight in the eighth round.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, South African Republic, says that the prizefight between "Joe" Goddard of Australia and "Denver" Ed Smith of the United States took place on Saturday and was won by Goddard in four rounds. The fight was for $5,000 a side and a purse of $5,000 subscribed by Johannesburg sporting men.

More Kings County Record Trials.

As long as the conditions remain favorable, the Road Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen every Saturday will promote road record trials for those among its members who desire to try for time honors. Next Saturday on the Milburn-Hempstead (L. I.) course, Earl and Relyea, two of the club's fastest riders, will try, respectively, to reduce the American records for ten and five miles. The club's "quad" and two triplets will be used in the pacing, which will all be done by amateurs. The course selected for the trials is considered to be one of the best on Long Island. In the ten-mile effort, Earl will have to make three turns, while in the five-mile, but one will be necessary. Last Saturday, when Hendrickson broke the fifteen-mile record over the same course, the trial was not over before darkness set in, a fact which resulted in the record-seeker running into his pacemakers. In the next trials it is hoped to have the performances over while it is yet light.

The Noes of the Unity Bicycle Club.

The declaration of principles of the Unity Bicycle Club, comprising cyclists of Unity Parish, Brooklyn, will interest everybody who has ever belonged to a wheeling organization. They are: "No clubhouse, no constitution, no debt, no dues, no boxes, no parliamentary rules, no century runs, no fines, no dictation, no personalities, no meanness—simply health, strength, and good fellowship."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A twenty-four-hour bicycle race, four hours a day, is being held in the Casino Cycling Academy at Saratoga this week. It began last night with Albert Schock, Peter Golden, W. I. Hoffstetler, Frank Albert, and E. C. Smith as competitors.

—Chairman Hugo Wundram of the Pool Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen expects to have all arrangements completed for play in the home tournament to begin on Dec. 1. Desirable prizes will be offered, and a large entry list is expected.

—Arrangements are being made in Richmond, Va., for a bicycle parade there on the 21st inst. It is being promoted by some prominent citizens, namely, Dr. Frank R. Steel, Chairman; F. A. Dalbon, G. Lascelles, H. S. Hawes, E. W. Cooper, Dr. E. T. Baker, W. C. Lefebvre, and Dr. R. E. Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent North German young woman as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; no objection to leaving the city; city reference. B. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, trustworthy North German young woman in first-class family; excellent reference. K. W., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has some experience; is willing to learn; private family; reference. 375 West 46th St., Symhe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain washing or assist with other work; three years' references. 222 East 38th St.; ring Sampson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; personal reference. 13 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl as chambermaid; assist in pantry; make herself generally useful; best reference. 160 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish chambermaid; best city references. Call, after 1 o'clock, at 162 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 224 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—For a private family living in the country. Call, between 10 and 12, at 12 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to assist with chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing or sewing; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 14 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl in a private family. Mrs. Hallstram, 88 East 114th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl in small private family. 266 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid. Miss Walker, 15 Jones St.

UPSTAIRS WORK.—By a young German girl; best city references. Mrs. Fisher, 429 East 52d St.; ring second bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young woman, North of Ireland Protestant, as cook, washer, and ironer; would go in the country; reference. 213 East 20th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, or HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged, respectable woman as cook, laundress, or to do housework; good references. 206 East 84th St., second flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to do cooking and plain washing; city or country; reference. 252 West 33d St.; ring Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands meats, soups, entrées, desserts, ices; excellent baker; best city reference. 305 West 120th St.; ring Burke's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; two and a half years' reference from last place. 311 Lexington Av.; come Tuesday and Wednesday; no cards.

COOK.—By a young active woman; understands French; American cooking; no objection to do plain washing; references. White, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook and laundress; good baker and economical; in a small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; where kitchenmaid is kept; has good references from first-class families. Mrs. Hanson, 208 East 54th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; assist in washing; best city reference. A. B., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent to take full charge of kitchen and marketing; best city reference. S. R., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. 159 East 39th St.; Costello's bell.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; makes fine soups; cooks game well; all kinds desserts; fine baker; best personal reference. 237 East 46th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; highest city reference. D., 200 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID—Two girls (together in small family; good cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 308 West 10th st., second floor back.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as cook in private American family; best of reference; wages, $35; call if fare paid. 152 East 27th St., care Sandbloom.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen; would do plain washing. D., 404 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good city reference. Call Tuesday, 128 West 19th St., first floor, near 6th Av.; M. B.

COOK.—By a neat, competent young woman as first-class cook; perfect in all branches; best city reference from last place. 341 East 39th St.

COOK.—French Swiss; competent and accommodating; very good references. Elisa, 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city reference; Protestant. M. L., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class French and American cook; good references; wages, $35. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK.—As good cook in an American family; willing to assist with the washing; city reference. 68 East 56th St.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Scotch Protestant; excels in all branches; first-class city references. N. R., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept. Cook, Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent cook; first-class baker; willing to work by day or week; entire work; seven years' city reference. 237 East 42d St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business. 101 East 35th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class North German cook; best city reference. 222 West 65th St., second floor, front.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; first-class personal reference; no cards. 181 East 73d St.

COOK.—By North German with A1 city references; in private family; permanent. 300 East 79th St., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; terms moderate; best reference. 1,157 2d Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; good city reference. 1,118 1st Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl, in a small family; best references. 595 3d Av.

COOK.—By a woman as a good cook; best city reference. 5 East 17th St.

COOK.—By competent American woman; best personal reference. Wieting, 442 West 58th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; hotel or boarding house. 15 Cornelia St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a French cook, who understands cooking in all branches; able to take full charge of management if desired; wishes a place in first-class private family; several years' best reference from private family will be given. App., two days, D. A., care of Mrs. Bertholet, 104 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a French cook, who understands her business in every description as well as it could be understood; several years' personal references in New-York; where a kitchenmaid is kept. Apply, two days, Cook, care of Mrs. Hyde's stationery store, 249 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, bread, and desserts; best reference from last place; lowest pay $35; no objection to the country. K. C., 530 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young girl, 17, as companion to elderly person, or with an invalid; in or out of city. Apply, by letter only, May Howard, 80 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day; good laundress and housecleaner; best city reference. 319 East 97th St., Room 3, second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—American woman wants cleaning or any kind of work by the day; references. Dietz, 348 West 46th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, with undoubted personal references, to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 352 East 89th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or take washing home. Mrs. B., 332 1st Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day. Miss Eagan, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A dressmaker of experience wishes customers at home or out. Mrs. Rahty, 410 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English branches, music; as visiting governess; single lesson 35 cents; highest references. Lessons, Box 239 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess; first-class accent, (same English;) seamstress; piano; kindergarten. Miss Renk, 100 Sands St., Brooklyn, care Mrs. Borgensen.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American as nursery governess; can teach English to beginners; understands the various ailments to which children are subject; if desired can take entire charge of children between the ages of three and nine; excellent references given. 105 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well educated young girl, Swiss, speaking English, French, and German, as nursery governess, for growing children; very good references. Frida, 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess to teach and take entire charge of children; excellent references. A., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. P. D., 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an educated German lady, (Hanoverian;) wishes some pupils for the morning; kindergarten, music; best references from present employer. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 139 West 81st St.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By a young married couple without children; are looking for a place as housekeepers; private house preferred; man is good cook. G. Geiger, 239 West 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; references. 157 7th Av., second bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do housework in a small American family; three years' first-class reference. 224 East 47th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Englishwoman; capable, trustworthy; excellent manager; highest reference, city and others. M. F., 314 East 42d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a good, competent general housework, or plain cook, washer, and ironer; good personal reference. 459 7th Av., near 35th St., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By active girl, to do general housework; willing and obliging; good reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 312 East 33d St.; first flight back.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl, lately landed, for general housework, in a private family; willing and obliging. 164 East 97th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework by week or month; city reference. Gilmartin, 543 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. J. S. C., 127 West 40th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; best reference. 582 3d Av.; ring Minogue's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Where chef or first-class woman cook is kept; excellent city references. A. B. C., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German; competent in her duties; dressmaker; cuts and fits, and neat sewer; excellent packer and traveler; first-class excellent references. B. G., care of Mrs. C. Huerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; an excellent hairdresser and accustomed to traveling; years with her last employer. Care of Mrs. Johnston, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; perfectly accustomed to travel. Can be seen between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 50 West 9th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; best of city reference. 108 West 39th St., care of Lewis.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; is willing and trustworthy; has 10, 7, and 2 years' references; wages, $25. A. C., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. J. D., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; can give massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By an educated North German; speaks English well; reliable and competent; good dressmaker; fine sewing; traveling and packing; excellent reference. S. E. P., German Home, 15 Sutton Pl.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Refined young person; fluent French and German; willing to travel; best city references. Catherine, Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to secure situation for an excellent maid, who speaks very good French. Apply present employer, 125 East 60th St.

MAID.—By first-class lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; no massage. Call between 9-10, 4-5, Everett House, Room 128.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; five years' best city reference; no objection to country. Can be seen, for two days, at 428 West 56th St.; no cards answered.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day in a private family; do all kinds of finery equal to new; can furnish first-class city reference. 234 East 70th St.; ring Lavelle's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; has excellent city references. R., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress, or would do cooking, washing, and ironing; A1 references. 220 East 47th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to take a large family washing by month or dozen; best reference. Mrs. Kelly, 341 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; ladies', gents', or family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 155 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress, or will do little chamberwork; seven years' reference. 587 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress to go out by day, week, or month; highest references. L. S., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day; gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; good reference. 214 East 65th St., care Chel.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; few days a week; private family. Green, 133 East 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of infant or growing children; best personal references. E. L., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced French nurse or nursery governess; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 12, Tuesday, at 7 East 69th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a German girl as nurse or maid to grown children. F. H., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best of reference. C. B., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; understands sterilizing milk and various kinds of artificial foods; highest personal reference. St. P., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or grown child. To be seen at present employer's, 10 until 12 A. M., at 29 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse; best reference; no objection to leave the city; can make all children's clothing. 200 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; six years' reference from last employer. Nurse, 2,352 3d Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Parisian French girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children; good references. 45 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young woman to mind children and make herself useful; good references. 145 East 32d St., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; English; just disengaged; entire charge taken, and has a thorough knowledge of bottle-feeding; excellent references. Martin, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; nine years' reference; no objection to leaving town. 200 West 25th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; assist with chamberwork and children; excellent city reference. 403 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; will do chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city references. Ring Mrs. Eberhardt's bell, 591 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl as waitress, or chamber work and waiting in a private family; good personal reference. B. L., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork in a small family; seven years' references; country preferred. Waitress, 62 East 116th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill butler's place; best city reference. M. C., Branch Office, 59 West 39th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class German waitress in private family; best city reference. 593 2d Av, rear.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family or private boarding house; good reference. 161 East 39th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 449 4th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By reliable Protestant woman for gentlemen's washing; washes silk or flannels equal to new; city reference. 241 West 46th St.; Atkinson bell.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly experienced housemaid or parlormaid; no objection to country; very best city reference. M., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

JANITRESS or CARETAKER.—By a respectable woman as janitress or caretaker; husband carpenter. Miller, 664 9th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; élite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a young lady to rub an invalid lady; one who understands massage treatments; reference. Miss M. Brown, 154 West 32d St.

TEACHER.—A French lady, excellent pianist, experienced and most successful teacher, has some free hours; diplomée and highest testimonials. Musical, 47 West 69th St.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Draperies, curtains, furniture recovered; $1 day, or would exchange for small furnished room. Jones, Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class man; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' good city references. Savin, 125 West 21st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class cleaner; personal reference from last employer. A. W., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By butler and chambermaid or maid and seamstress; smart English couple; professional butler and valet; wife good dressmaker; good reference. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced man in all branches; willing and not afraid of work; tall and neat appearance; best reference from last employer. Apply, two days, care of Mrs. J. Marck's, 255 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—First-class, with one or more footmen; excellent valet; English; tall; good appearance; references will bear strict investigation. Butler, 796 6th Av. McKinkey's.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man, Swiss, speaking English, French, and German, as butler or valet; first-class references. A., 202 West 39th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; best city references; last employer can be seen. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; can be highly recommended as such. J. R., 950 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class cook and butler; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By strictly sober Frenchman; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; good recommendation. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—Competent in all his duties; good appearance; five years in last place; no objection to country; wages $50. A. B. C., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; age, 32 years; competent in every detail; honest and sober; first-class references. Julliard, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—VALET.—By English professional; 18 years' experience; aged 35; abstainer; moderate wages; good reference. A. J. Scott, 329 East 72d St., right parlor.

BUTLER—COOK.—By married couple, Swedish, as butler and cook; good reference; city or country. D., 329 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Swede; first-class city references; takes excellent care of silver; honest, temperate. S. W., 109 West 60th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. Jules Levit, 113 West 30th St.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—Age 30; best recommendations. B., Box 271 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. W. P., Box 13, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; good appearance; single; five years' reference. 159 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—Tall and of good appearance; three years' good city reference. F. G., care of Jones, 218 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; age, 25; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations. H. M., Box 178 Times Office.

BUTLER.—English; where second is kept, or single; 2½ years' references; 1½ previous Fall; good appearance. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; first-class in every respect, with references bearing the same. A. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, just come over, where second man is kept; long English reference; aged 31. D. E. H., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Aged 30; well recommended; personal references. L. T., 227 East 35th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French cook in private family or club; long experience; sober and economical; moderate wages. Bertrand, 335 West 38th St.

CHEF.—By chef; experienced; for private family; low wages. N., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands care of fine horses; willing to make himself generally useful; moderate wages; best references. 109 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; strictly temperate; highly recommended; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging. 238 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a man and wife; no children; man first-class driver and rider; height 5 feet 8 inches; age, 29; wife good cook, laundress, or waitress; both well-trained servants; honest, industrious, and temperate; best references from former and present employers. answer by letter, with particulars. C. M., 206 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; absolutely sober; first-class references; last employer, who is putting out his horses, can be seen in the city. William, Box 175 Times

COACHMAN.—(Wife excellent waitress, chambermaid); thoroughly experienced; excellent personal recommendations; skilful, stylish driver; temperate, obliging, courteous, punctual, trustworthy. English, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—Useful, single, Englishman; thoroughly competent; excellent personal references; smart appearance; sober, industrious, courteous, punctual; skillful driver. Willing, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—Single; Irishman; thoroughly competent; excellent personal and written references; sober, obliging, industrious; careful driver; smart appearance. Steady, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN—USEFUL MAN.—(Wife laundress, if necessary;) thoroughly competent; several years' superior (accessible) references; moderate expectation; sober, respectful, industrious, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, stylish-appearing, single, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, skillful tandem, four driver. S. C. Hartriman, 21 Broad St.

COACHMAN.—Young man; thoroughly experienced; city or country; give highest recommendation; last and former employers can be seen; strictly honest and sober. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Situation wanted for my coachman, whom I can recommend as a sober, careful driver; thoroughly competent in every particular. I. E. Roosevelt, 44 Wall St.; present employer.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man in private family; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; good driver; sober and a willing man around the house; best of city reference from last employer. R. Daly, 68 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes a position for her catchman, (single,) whom she can highly recommend; is turning horses out. 110 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; a gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. P. Seidelman, 316 East 61st St., office.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Young Swede would like to take care of furnace, or be useful; trustworthy and obliging; references. Useful, Box 224, 152 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a married man; one small child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place of farm, garden, lawn, greenhouses, &c.; first-class references of long duration from four last places of 9, 6, 2, and 4 years. E. H. R., care Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By single young Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; shall be found sober, honest, and obliging; best references. M. D., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM, &c.—By a single young man as groom, or coachman, or useful man; country preferred; wages moderate. Call or address present employer, 50 West 10th St.; stable.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman; strictly temperate; city or country; reference; last and former employers can be seen. D. K., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND and USEFUL MAN.—In private family; one year's city reference; personally recommended by present employers. M., 28 West 56th St.

SECOND MAN.—Age, 22; thoroughly experienced; no objection to carriage work. S., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Just disengaged; thoroughly understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, bells, brasses, windows, sidewalk, care of horses, and drive; absolutely sober; highest city recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By respectable young man in a private family as useful man; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; good reference. M. F., 990 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; just disengaged; private family; understands waiting on table; five years' personal references. Thomas, 397 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a good English valet; engaged middle of day; would like one or more gentlemen to look after; good references. T., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By young man at present doing valet work for two gentlemen; wishes two more; first-class recommendations. G. C., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—As valet or attendant; understands massage; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COMPOSITOR.—By Swede, (23;) seven years' reference; can do all kinds of job work. Care of Ed Loebner, 1,486 3d Av.

ENGINEER.—Steady and sober; engineer or f

SWINDLED RIGHT AND LEFT

OPERATIONS OF THE SYNDICATE WERE GIGANTIC.

With Headquarters in This City, They Victimized Dealers in All Lines of Goods—Valentine Makes a Confession.

The local police of this city and Brooklyn have succeeded in breaking up the most gigantic syndicate of confidence men and swindlers the police have had to deal with in many years. This was brought about through the confession of William Valentine, one of the band.

Valentine was arrested by the Brooklyn police on information furnished by Miss May Wintage, who, when arrested for passing a forged check, attempted suicide. This syndicate has operated all over the country, and has succeeded in ruining J. H. Baker of 14 South Street.

Another syndicate of forgers, with headquarters in Chicago, has been rounded up by the Pinkertons. The mysterious "John Thompson," who was arrested by Capt. O'Brien and his men in this city, is one of the latter band. Thompson's real name is Otto V. Thomas, and he is a son of well-to-do parents, living in Brooklyn.

"Big Ed" Rice, the old-time criminal, now under arrest in Brooklyn for passing a forged check, is not connected with either syndicate, nor is Isaac Holdenheimer, who was arrested in this city several days ago for passing a forged check on a down-town merchant.

Began Several Months Ago.

The story of the big syndicate, with which Valentine was connected and which succeeded in ruining J. H. Baker, is an interesting one, and probably has no parallel in the criminal history of late years.

Several months ago, in fact early last Summer, a well-dressed man, very fat, and with an air of extreme comfort about him, called on the agent of the building at 69 Wall Street. He explained that his name was L. F. Gallagher and that he was a member of the firm of Bough, Hennesey & Gallagher, commission merchants and dealers in merchandise. Mr. Gallagher rented an office on the third floor of the building, and it was furnished in elaborate style.

Up to two months ago the firm apparently did a large business. Many men were callers at their office, and they received and sent many letters and telegrams. In reality this was the headquarters of the swindling syndicate of which John L. Bough, C. H. McLaughlin, William Valentine, and Charles H. Abbott, the latter a partner of J. H. Baker, and others were members. Their business consisted of circulating forged drafts and notes throughout the country in return for goods. One Thursday, about two months ago, the firm of Bough, Hennesey & Gallagher disappeared. The present whereabouts of all the members mentioned, except Valentine, is unknown. It is thought that McLaughlin has sailed for Europe. Bough, who is an ex-convict, was in the city this week, but has now gone away. Abbott is a fugitive from justice. Gallagher has dropped completely from sight, but Valentine, through the confession of Miss May Wintage, is locked up in Brooklyn and will be arraigned in court to-morrow.

Bought Goods on Bogus Paper.

No trace of Hennesey can be found, and it seems likely that the name was simply used for effect. Valentine, McLaughlin, and Gallagher ran the office, and Bough was the head and brains of the crowd. Valentine obeyed the orders of the boss. The favorite method of Bough, Hennesey, and Gallagher was to buy goods on notes and sell them for cash. It is believed that they have swindled manufacturers to the extent of $400,000 or $500,000. There are lots of goods now stored in warehouses in this city in the name of the firm, and they were particularly successful in defrauding bicycle jobbers and manufacturers.

A few weeks ago one of the swindlers named Bosse visited a jobber in bicycles named Lawrence. Associated with Bosse was Gallagher. Bosse represented that he was a large dealer in Brooklyn and wanted to lay in a stock of wheels. Bosse gave as his reference the firm of G. J. Tragedis & Co. in Reade Street. He got the wheels, paid for them with notes, and removed them to a store in Brooklyn. Then the firm of Tragedis & Co., which pretended to do a commission business, but in reality had been created by Bough and his associates, failed, and Bosse and Gallagher removed the bicycles from Brooklyn, and that is the last trace found of them. Bough and his associates also created the Standard Coal and Oil Company, which had an alleged capital stock of $2,000,000. The office was at first at 123 Liberty Street, and later was removed to the Wool Exchange Building. This company secured a rating in the commercial agencies that was used by the swindlers as a reference.

They also opened a "fake" bank in Stone Street and a "fake" steamship supply store in Spring Street. Gallagher ran the supply store at last accounts. The method of working with the "bank" and store was simple. The store would buy goods and refer to the "bank." Inquiry at the latter would show that the store had $10,000 or more on deposit.

Baker a Victim.

Charles H. Abbott, the partner of J. H. Baker, became connected with the swindlers several months ago. The firm was J. H. Baker & Co., with offices at 14 South Street. They did a general forwarding business. Mr. Baker, who is a respectable citizen of Jersey City, was "taken in" by Abbott, and in turn took him in as a partner. Abbott had been a clerk with Doherty Brothers, and Baker bought them out and took Abbott in to run the business. Abbott was induced by Bough to go into the scheme to make money, and as a result Abbott forged notes for about $15,000 in the name of J. H. Baker & Co. The firm had obtained a good rating, and the notes were easily disposed of by the agents of Bough, Hennesey, and Gallagher. Mr. Baker finally learned of his partner's duplicity, and the disappearance of Abbott followed. Mr. Baker said yesterday that he had been ruined by the scheme.

Part of the notes forged by Abbott were turned over to a man named Milair. Milair took them to Philadelphia and floated them. They passed through the Central National Bank of that city, and Mr. Baker is constantly receiving notice of their protest.

Then Milair and a man named J. B. Hart, who at one time kept a hotel in this city, called at the office of the National Wine Association and declared that they wanted to buy $7,000 worth of whisky. They gave as reference the firm of Doherty Brothers, at 14 South Street, which afterward became Baker & Co. The credit man of the National Wine Association was met by Abbott, the chief clerk for Doherty Brothers. Abbott declared that Hart and Milair were perfectly good, and the latter received the certificates for the whisky. Before the whisky was delivered the National Wine Association grew suspicious, and turned the matter over to their attorneys, Kurzman & Frankheimer, at 15 Wall Street. The lawyers succeeded in recovering the certificates, which were paid for in worthless notes, and all the wine association lost was a few hundred dollars.

Not long ago the swindlers bought an invoice of wine in California and it was forwarded by steamer. Before it arrived the Californians received information which led them to cancel the sale. Notwithstanding this, the swindlers secured replevin papers and obtained possession of the wine, but about this time Valentine confessed, and the wine is now in storage. These are only a few of the fraudulent transactions carried out by the gang.

Valentine's Confession.

The confession made by Valentine is as follows:

"I became acquainted with J. L. Bough three or four years ago, but never took much stock in him as a successful operator. During my early acquaintance with him he said he owned property in the Seventh and Twenty-sixth Wards, Brooklyn, and that he wished to trade or sell it. He introduced me to James G. Wilson, who also said he owned some very valuable lots on Metropolitan Avenue, near Varick Street, in that city. He also wished to sell or trade or raise a mortgage on his property. These men represented their property to be free and clear and the title O. K.

"I tried to raise a mortgage for Bough on one of his lots on Grand Avenue, Seventh Ward, through George C. Cass of 180 Montague Street. The Title Company made a search, and on their report Mr. Cass refused to make the loan. Bough still declares that his title is good. I was approached by Wilson, who wanted to sell a second mortgage for $6,000 on property in New-York City. I will not go into that matter.

Ran a World's Fair Hotel.

"Bough, in 1893, ran a hotel in Chicago at the World's Fair in connection with Wilson and a man named O. C. St. Clair. From what I can learn, his departure from the Windy City was hurried. Some timo after his return I met him, and he was full of schemes for making fortunes. His method in connection with some others, whose names I will mention later on, was to get in with some one who had a good name and business standing, and to use his name to go into business on a large scale and to swindle tradesmen and the business world in general, he in the meantime standing behind and reaping the benefits, while his tools got the ignominy and blame.

"To show that he has been more or less successful, I will give the outside particulars of some of his dealings which I have ferreted out lately. During the latter part of the last Winter, while I was employed in building some houses in Harlem, I received very threatening letters from Bough. I still have the letters. Later on, while employed on West Broadway as Superintendent of a large building that was being constructed, Bough came to me with more threats for money, and I gave him $50 in the presence of witnesses. Still later on, he came and said he had moved his office from 123 Liberty Street to 69 Wall Street. He wanted me to come and see him. Losing my position shortly after that, I did so.

"I met at 69 Wall Street J. H. Walters, whom I had known in Brooklyn as a lawyer. Bough had become acquainted with one C. H. Abbott, a very nice young man, who was with the firm of Doherty Brothers of 14 South Street, transporters of freight to and from New-York, Buffalo, and other points. There had been connected with Doherty Brothers two brothers, James H. and Samuel Baker. Doherty Brothers going out of business, Abbott induced the Baker brothers to form a firm, with himself as a partner, under the firm of J. H. Baker & Co., successors to Doherty Brothers, lumber exporters, transportation, &c.

Drew Abbott into the Scheme.

"Then Bough induced Abbott to go into a scheme 'to make a whole lot of money,' as he calls it, quickly. They used the office at 69 Wall Street as a reference, as well as others fixed up for the occasion. In the meantime Bough formed a combination with L. F. Gallagher, an expert manipulator of the butter, egg, and produce market, who had failed half a dozen or more times in different cities. They got into the deal a man named George J. Tragedis, a florist with some property and a mercantile agency rating, and also Albert Davis and one Rosenfield, or Rosenberg, of a suspended clothing firm. They organized a firm, and opened a store under the firm name of George J. Tragedis & Co., at 162, I think, Reade Street, to deal in produce, butter, and eggs.

"Not to forget Baker & Co., Abbott had fixed their end up by a glowing report to the agencies about the number of canal boats they owned, worth $800 or $1,200 each, and other things, which Bradstreet's and Dun will vouch for, and they got a rating of from $50,000 to $100,000. The concern was now ready for business.

"The office at 69 Wall Street was the main base of operations. Gallagher, with experience and knowing the butter trade thoroughly, started to get the ready money. Typewriters were employed and circulars and well-worded, business-like letters of solicitation were sent all over the North and West, East and South, to shippers, asking for their business and guaranteeing quick and profitable returns.

"Of course, the goods came in to such a well-rated concern from all over. It is an easy matter to sell them a little below the market price to certain parties. The firm got the money, and had a good account in the Clinton Bank of New-York, using the bank as reference, together with J. H. Baker & Co. and a few "fake" bankers.

"Their method was to make full, prompt return for the first shipment. For the second they would send a check on account, say $50, on an account of $200. In the meantime the third shipment would be in transit, and in some cases the fourth, but the first and what would be paid on account of second was all the shipper would ever get. Still, the letters and solicitations would go out from 69 Wall Street at the rate of hundreds a day.

Bought Anything.

"While all this was going on, other members of the band would be out trying to get anything they could buy—clothes, bicycles, and all kinds of merchandise. They would either have the bills sent to Tragedis & Co. or to Baker & Co. They would promise payment the first of the month. When the time came they would give notes for three months, and everything was lovely. But the end was near. The shippers to Tragedis & Co. got ugly. They reported to the agencys, and Tragedis & Co. failed. Baker & Co. were all right, however. They had been buying carload lots of lumber on four and six months' notes, and the harvest went on until the notes fell due. Then they renewed and tried their hands at discounting through note sharks. One deal for $100,000 in Baker paper was engineered in the West, and another was put through in Philadelphia for $10,000. Abbott agreed to sell the paper for 10 per cent. in both cases.

"If a list of the concerns involved, as well as the goods, lumber, produce, bicycles, and bicycle sundries, lamps, clocks, clothing, wine, liquors, and other things too numerous to mention, could be prepared, the number and amount would be startling.

"There was at the same time a furniture house started by Bough at Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, under the name of J. H. Samo & Co. Samo had formerly been employed by John Wood, the furniture dealer, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. I am not prepared to make any statements as to this concern, for about the time I got interested in these things Samo had a quarrel with Bough and Gallagher, and they separated."

The last place that Bough had an office was on the top floor of 81 Pine Street. The office was locked yesterday, but the janitor said it was still occupied by Bough.

CAUGHT BY PINKERTONS.

This Swindling Syndicate Dealt with Banks and Merchants.

The syndicate of forgers who were arrested through the efforts of the Pinkerton detectives had their headquarters in Chicago. The members of it were Walter B. Peters, now under arrest in Chicago; H. W. Connors, under arrest in Flint, Mich.; Otto V. Thomas, the mysterious "John Thompson," under arrest in this city, and "Kid" Smith, who was arrested some weeks ago at Salamanca, and who later escaped from jail in Goshen, N. Y.

They would purchase a small draft, and Peters, who is an expert engraver and counterfeiter, would make several forgeries from it, and Smith, Connors, and Thomas would travel about the country and work off the forgeries. They usually swindled hotels, and when they swindled some banks up in Michigan for the first time it led to their arrest.

Before the combination was formed, Peters was doing a bucket-shop business in Chicago. Connors and Smith joined him, and the plan to forge was made up. They organized the "Fairbanks Advertising Company," and Peters ran the office, while Smith and Connors went on the road. They first bought a small draft of the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago on the Lincoln National Bank of this city. From this several forgeries were made, and Smith and Connors traveled through Ohio and Indiana disposing of the forgeries to hotel keepers. They finally came on to New-York. Here they were joined by Peters. Then they made some new forgeries on the Park National Bank to the Western National Bank of Cleveland. They went on swindling hotels in this vicinity until Smith was arrested in Salamanca for passing a forged draft for $85 on a hotel keeper in Port Jervis. It was in New-York that Thomas joined them. He had known Peters in Chicago, and readily went in with them to make money.

After Smith was arrested, Peters, Connors, and Thomas fled to Buffalo, where they bought a new draft of the Third National Bank of that city on the Third National Bank of this city. More forgeries were made, and while Peters went back to Chicago, Connors and Thomas went into Michigan. There for the first time they passed a forged draft on a bank in Lansing, and followed it up with one or two more. This led to their undoing.

When the bank discovered the forgery it put the matter in the hands of the American Bankers' Association, and the Pinkertons were called in. They arrested Connors in Flint before he could get out of Michigan, but Thomas made his escape to this city. Peters was arrested in Chicago, and is awaiting requisition. Thomas was arrested by the police of this city at a resort in Twenty-ninth Street. They are still looking for Smith.

SOME ONE FEARED TROUBLE.

First Brigade Officers Were Kept at the Armory Election Day.

Officers of the First Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New-York were kept in their armories last Tuesday, and nearly all Tuesday night. Somebody feared trouble over the election, and the order that all officers, from Captains up, should be on hand was sent hurriedly about the city early in the day.

By whom the order was issued the men who received them will not say. They declare that if the source of military instructions of such a delicate nature were to be made public the value of the service would be destroyed.

"I spent the whole night at the armory, under orders," said an officer of the Seventh Regiment to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night. "I haven't the least idea whether there was any expectation of trouble, or whether the sending out of the orders was just a bit of training for us."

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who commands the First Brigade, admitted that his officers were ready for an emergency, but he would tell neither the cause for alarm nor the moving spirit of the order.

"I do not believe the Chief of Police or any other officials of his department knew of what we did election day," said Gen. Fitzgerald. "I decline to enter into details because I feel that it would injure the disciplins of our commands if every move we made were to be at once given to the public."

The men of the ranks were not told that any plans had been made for getting them on duty in a hurry, and they were as much surprised as were citizens to learn last night of the order issued to officers.

State troops may be called out by the Governor, the Mayor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the County Court. Which of them gave the preparatory order is a mystery that military men refuse to divulge.

The Police Department did not know till yesterday that the National Guard was ready to help it to handle any outbreak that might have come from political excitement.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Virginia Republican Campaign Managers Report to Mr. Hanna.

Edward Waddill and Col. J .D. Brady, Republican campaign managers in Virginia, came to this city yesterday, and had a consultation with National Chairman Hanna on alleged election frauds in their State. They made an extended report on the way the election had been conducted and submitted evidence tending to show that the Republicans and sound-money Democrats had really had the most votes.

Mr. Waddill said the Republican Electors should have been elected by at least 20,000 plurality, if all had had an opportunity to vote.

Mr. Hanna was greatly interested in the report.

PROF. JACKSON LECTURED.

Fourth Entertainment of the Jewish Alliance and Bible Circle.

The fourth public entertainment of the Jewish Alliance and Bible Circle took place at Temple Emanu-El last evening.

Prof. William Jackson of Columbia University gave a lecture on "Milton and Paradise Lost," after which Hugo Luttich and Alfred Shindel played selections on the violin. Miss Etta Wassman and Alfred Behrens sang. Miss Wassman sang "The Russian Nightingale," by Albieff, with fine effect. She is in this city completing her musical education, and this was her first appearance here. Her home is in Chattanooga, where she has won a reputation as a singer possessed of unusual talent.

Funeral of Elbert B. Nostrand.

Funeral services were held last night at 163 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, for Elbert Brinckerhoff Nostrand, who died on Saturday of a complication of diseases. Mr. Nostrand was in his seventieth year. He was born in this city, and for many years was master in the merchant marine sailing from the Port of New-York. He retired from the sea about ten years ago and became interested in the manufacture of a patent medicine. He was a member of the Montauk Club and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association. He will be buried to-day in Greenwood Cemetery.

Theatre parties will find the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue, the best and most exclusive place for supper in the city. Just opened. Architecturally and artistically magnificent. Viands and vintages the best.—Adv.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New-York.

SICILIAN CORD.

Now in fashion, and again on sale in great variety.

Sicilian in knitting-needle cord, plain and changeable, 95 cents per yard.

Sicilian in wide fluted cord: heliotrope, plum, dahlia, green and brown.

These goods have beautiful finish. They are made of the finest silk and of glossy wool, and are suitable for costumes of the richest character.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Ladies' Cloaks.

Velvet Empire Coats,

$37.00 to $55.00.

Melton or Thibet cloth jackets—trimmed with Persian Lamb—plain and military,

$28.50 to $43.50.

Melton or Cheviot—lined throughout with fancy silk,

$13.50, $16.50, and $17.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TO DETECT TYPHOID FEVER

HEALTH BOARD GIVES ATTENTION TO A LATE DISCOVERY.

Test of Blood Shows Peculiar Clumping of Bacilli—Useful in Obscure Cases—City Will Furnish Directions and Plates.

The Health Department has decided to adopt new methods for the detection of typhoid fever, as a result of the experiments and investigations of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Pathologist and Director of the baoteriological laboratories. Dr. Biggs, a few days ago, sent the following letter to President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Board:

"I desire to direct the attention of the board to a new laboratory method for the diagnosis of typhoid fever, which, judging from the data available at the present time, promises to be of very considerable practical value in the diagnosis of early or ill-defined cases of this disease.

"The investigations of Pfeiffer and Widal have shown that the blood of persons suffering from typhoid fever, when mixed with active cultures of the typhoid bacillus, has the power of arresting the active movement of these organisms and of producing peculiar and characteristic clumping of the bacilli.

"It has been shown that this reaction occurs frequently very early in the course of the disease; that it is found throughout its course, during convalescence, and often for a considerable period after complete recovery. It does not occur with other organisms than the typhoid bacillus, and it does not occur with cultures of the typhoid bacillus when the blood of persons suffering with other diseases is employed.

"As has been shown by Widal and Johnson, this reaction occurs as well with specimens of dried blood as with fresh blood, and thus can be employed practically for the diagnosis of this disease in municipal laboratories. Observations on this matter which have been in progress in the laboratories of this department for some time past have thus far confirmed the conclusions of previous investigators.

To Obtain Data.

"In order that more numerous data shall be at the command of this department and that physicians of New-York may at the earliest moment have facilities for testing the reliability of the observations thus far made, I would respectfully recommend that arrangements be made to place facilities for such examination at the command of all physicians in this city, it being distinctly understood that this action of the department is for the purpose of gaining information on this important subject, and at the same time of placing at the command of physicians opportunities for observing the results.

"If the data already obtained are entirely confirmed by subsequent observations, this method will undoubtedly prove of great service in the diagnosis of early and obscure cases of typhoid fever.

"Should this action be determined upon, circulars of information as to the method of collecting blood and slides for this purpose may be left at the depots already established for the collection of diphtheria culture tubes and the distribution of diphtheria antitoxine."

Will Supply Physicians.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Health at a meeting held Nov. 6:

"Resolved, That the recommendations of the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratories of this department contained in the communication dated Nov. 6 be and are hereby approved, and that he is hereby authorized to place facilities at the command of physicians of this city for the diagnosis of cases of typhoid fever, in accordance with the method prescribed in said communication."

Yesterday the Health Board gave notice that circulars of information and slides for the collection of blood may now be obtained at the various druggists where diphtheria culture tubes are kept. Physicians can procure these, and, after collection of blood as described, may leave the slides with the data relating to the case at the various depots. They will be collected each day, examined the following day, and the report of the result forwarded to the physicians.

COMPLAINED TO PARK BOARD.

Hotel Proprietor Objects to Salvation Army Meetings.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday a letter from S. S. Howland of the Albemarle Hotel was read, in which he complained of the religious meetings held every night by the Salvation Army in front of the Worth Monument, in Madison Square. The letter was referred to the Police Department.

A letter from the sculptor of the Gen. De Peyster statue, in Bowling Green, asking that a better position be given the statue so as to show its artistic lines to greater advantage, was read and referred to the Committee on Downtown Parks.

The following contracts were awarded: For the construction of a parapet wall on the westerly side of the Riverside Drive, from near Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth Street, to Joseph Bennedette; for regulating, grading, and widening the roadway of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, between Seventh Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, from the approach to the new Macomb's Bridge, to John Slattery; for furnishing and delivering garden mold in Central and Riverside Parks, to E. J. Schaefer.

W. & J. SLOANE

Are now offering a superb collection of private patterns in

Scotch Axminsters,
French Aubusson,
Whole Carpets,
AND
Royal Wiltons,
ALSO
Extra Heavy Velvets

in a variety of plain colorings, 9 and 12 feet wide, made expressly to suit the latest styles of furnishing and decoration.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Extra Fine Quality India Carpets,

IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORS.

This stock, in magnitude and excellence, cannot be surpassed either in Europe or America.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The sewing machine does not occupy the position in domestic life that it did ten years ago. There has been a great revolution in the sewing machine business in that time. The evolution which began when the foremothers of the country gave up their hand looms and sent their spinning and weaving to the factory is still going on. The appearance of the sewing machine marked one stage of the evolution, and its disappearance as one of the most important assistants in every family marks another. The sewing machines are superior now to those made ten or twenty years ago, and they are made to do better and a greater variety of work, but the great demand for them comes from different quarters. One large sewing machine company which has an output of over 400,000 machines a year in this country alone manufactures fifty distinct types of machines, and with the variations of the types there are several hundred different kinds of machines. Many of these go into factories. A woman can buy undergarments ready made cheaper than she can buy the material and make them herself. This is owing to the factory work, where each worker makes a part of a garment which has perhaps been cut out by a die, fifty pieces at a time. The lack of room in city apartments makes economy of space a necessity, and the housekeeper for the periodical visitations of the seamstress or dressmaker hires a machine from places where a specialty is made of that branch of the business. Outside the large cities this practice is not so common. The manufacturers say that the family trade they lose is made up not only in selling to manufacturers, but to the many foreigners in the country, who, in a city like New-York, do great quantities of work for manufacturers on their own machines in their own homes. It is estimated there are 1,000,000 machines sold in the United States annually. The statistics of the census of 1890 showing the number of manufactures on which machine sewing is used are interesting. They also show that the production of men's clothing in factories was nearly double that of the tailoring establishments. While the actual number of machines sold annually during the last ten or twenty years has not varied greatly, considering the increase of the population, it has proportionately decreased 25 per cent. or more.

***

The Flower Hospital has probably the most elaborate private rooms of any hospital in the city. Certainly there cannot be many which exceed it in elegance. Most of these private rooms are furnished by private individuals, and as each individual—a woman is generally in charge of the ward—endeavors to make her room at least as altogether charming as any of the others, the result has been a condition of luxury. The rooms have everything pretty in the way of adornment, and there are even down quilts for the beds. But the chef d'oeuvre of the rooms is to be found in the preparations for the patient's table. Each room has a dainty little china set of dishes and a silver tea service—teapot, creamer, and sugar bowl, with a silver tray. There are about thirty of these private rooms—the Helmuth Room, Constable, Weatherbee, and rooms given by other well-known people.

***

"Do you really suppose women are dishonest, naturally?" asked a woman the other day. "I see in the stores they are putting up signs, 'No hats exchanged,' in the millinery department, and a similar sign having reference to neckwear is up in that department. You see, women take hats and pretty fluffy things for the neck, have them sent home, and wear them for some special occasion, and then send them back again. They are things they cannot afford to buy. I know women in Washington do that frequently with lamp shades. If they were going to give a little dinner or tea, they have a lamp shade sent up on approval, use it for the occasion, and then send it back again."

***

"You cannot have any cut-and-dried rules for or methods of writing," says Will Carleton. "If you have these iron-bound rules your work is going to be iron bound when it is finished. If you are thoroughly familiar with your subject it will write itself. I never know when I begin how my work is going to come out. It grows by a process of natural evolution. As for subjects, there is a subject for a story, a sketch, or a poem in everything. People suggest subjects for me to write upon sometimes. If they only knew it, it is not a subject for writing but time to write all that comes to me that I need." Mr. Carleton is a bicyclist, and one of his favorite excursions is made from his home in Brooklyn to the east side of New-York in the tenement house district. He starts as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning usually.

***

There is a small branch of the Albany State Library in New-York. It is composed of about fifty volumes relating to parliamentary law. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth is a University Extension lecturer upon parliamentary law, and has the books for the uses of those studying under her. On Thursdays, from 2 to 3 o'clock, they can be seen at the studio of Miss Walworth, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, where the parliamentarians go and select something to suit the needs of the particular point they are endeavoring to make clear.

***

It is not every one who has the opportunity of reuniting long-lost cousins. Two women entered a down-town restaurant the other day at a time when it was nearly empty. Among the few guests was one woman, to whom they spoke. They had hardly taken their seats at their own table, when the head waiter was beside them, wearing an apologetic, conciliatory air. Would the ladies please tell him if the lady they had just spoken to was Miss Blank? He was sorry to trouble them, but a gentleman then in the restaurant was very sure that she was Miss Blank, and, if so, his cousin, whom he had not seen for ten years. It was Miss Blank, and now Miss Blank's friends are wondering what manner of cousin this is who has to call in the aid of a head waiter to hunt up his family connections.

***

It is probable that, before the days of the elevator, stairs were considered a pleasant and profitable means by which to obtain exercise. They are not now. There is a five-story building on the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway which has no elevator.

Registered Trade Mark

There is Undeniable Comfort

in Comfortables nowadays, if they be of the sort friendliest to sleep. We have the proper Comfortable kinds from 36 x 45 inches up to 72 x 84 inches, covered with Silkoline, Sateen and Silk, filled with Odorless Down, Pure Wool, and Clean, Wholesome Cotton. Any special size in any of these styles of Comfortables can be made to order without unreasonable delay. Everything in the way of bed coverings—Blankets, Quilts, Lace and Embroidered Spreads, etc.—are shown in the same department with these.

Our new catalogue mailed free on request.

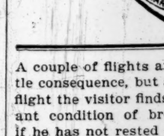
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third St., N. Y.

The Best is the Cheapest.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World.

IN NEW YORK CITY:
Main Retail:
176 Fifth Ave., near 23d St.
Branches:
1189 Broadway, near 28th St.
153 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.
248 West 125th St.



A couple of flights are of comparatively little consequence, but at the top of the fourth flight the visitor finds himself in an unpleasant condition of breathlessness. That is, if he has not rested on the way. The owners of the building have arranged for this. They realize that this is not now a stair-climbing race. Each flight of stairs has a sharp turn, with a broad landing half way up. It has evidently been thought that the first flight could be managed easily, and no provision for resting is made there; but in the corner of the landing of the second flight is a nice little seat, with a back, built into the corner. There are similar seats at the half-way landing of the third and fourth flights. It shows great consideration in the management of the building.

MONEY IN A TEST LETTER.

Old Post Office Employe Charged with Dishonesty.

Merrit Smith, who has been an employe of the General Post Office in this city, was arrested by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Morris yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $4 in marked bills from a decoy letter sent by them, addressed to "Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn."

Smith was appointed by Postmaster W. B. Taylor, in 1861, and has been continuously in the General Post Office since then. For some time past there have been complaints regarding the loss of money from letters which passed through the second mailing division, where Smith is stationed, and investigation resulted in suspicion falling upon him. The Inspectors say there is no doubt as to his guilt, but he positively denies the charge against him. He lives at 440 West Thirty-sixth Street, and, it is said, is well-to-do. Commissioner Shields, before whom he was arraigned, held him under $2,500 bail for examination next Wednesday.

Smith is about sixty-five years old, and has always borne an unblemished reputation. The Post Office authorities will not make any statement as to the amount of Smith's alleged peculations, but they admit that very many complaints of the loss of money from letters which have passed through his department have been received.

MRS. COURTNEY'S SANITY.

It Will Be Inquired Into on Her Return from Europe.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, signed an order yesterday directing a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Isabella Cutting Courtney, The order was signed on the petition of Willard Brown of 401 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Courtney is the daughter of Francis Cutting of San Francisco, now in Europe. She married Harold Courtney in 1892. She showed signs of mental disorder while in Italy. She was committed to an asylum there, and remained until 1894, when she was discharged and given into the custody of Mary Nelson Paterson, her cousin, who acted as her guardian. She is now in the Isle of Wight, but will soon start for this country.

It appears from the papers in the case that the present whereabouts of Courtney are unknown. He made, it is said, an agreement with Mr. Cutting that he was to have no further control of his wife, for a consideration of $125 a month for two years, and $100 a month for the succeeding two years. He is supposed to be somewhere in Europe at present.

Strikers May Return to Work.

The strikers on the St. Paul Building will probably return to work this morning. The walking delegates had several conferences with Contractor Hedden on Saturday, and the propositions that were made on either side were yesterday afternoon submitted to the Board of Walking Delegates. The board decided to send a delegation to see Mr. Hedden at 9 o'clock this morning, after which the men are to return to work. The delegates claim that a compromise was effected, but Mr. Hedden said last evening that the men would return to work unconditionally.

King Bridge Company Must Pay.

George Toplitz, the assignee of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio, through his lawyer, Myron H. Oppenheimer, recovered a judgment for $1,098.03 against the King Bridge Company before Judge Fitzgerald in the City Court yesterday. The judgment represented a balance due for structural iron furnished by the Pottsville Iron Company, which the King Bridge Company refused to pay for, claiming that it had not been delivered on time.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Going to the Horse Show?
You want to be properly dressed at this Annual Fashion Show.
We have two garments which will bear criticism.
The Full-Dress Cape for evening wear, and the "Marlborough Surtout" for the afternoon.
They are "the proper thing" this season and are not obtainable elsewhere ready made.

Horse Show Neckwear especially designed and made for us in England.
Many Exhibitors of "Swell Turnouts" procured their Liveries here.
Our "Del" Top Coat touches the pinnacle of style—$35.
New Styles in Hats—$3.
New Creations in Boys' Reefers and Top Coats.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Water-Color Effects in Wall Papers.

Are you prejudiced against wall papers because they are "common"? This season we have a line of English papers—obtained with great difficulty (John Bull has a passion for keeping good things to himself on his island)—that exceed all other hangings in beauty and exclusiveness.

They are designed by the most noted English artists and have the coloring applied by hand. The effect is soft, transparent, and luminous, as though the colors were washed on by the masters themselves.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Among the passengers who arrived this morning per steamer Mohawk, from London, was Gen. John P. Hawkins, United States Army, and family.

—The Greenwich Village Bowling Club promises to have a successful season. The club has alleys at 240 West Fourteenth Street. Its membership includes many well-known Ninth Warders.

—The first annual dinner of the Alumni of the Ward's Island and Metropolitan Hospital will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in parlor "B" of the Hotel Savoy. Covers will be laid on about thirty-five guests.

—The Social Culture Club will hold its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. E. B. Grannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street, this evening. Dr. H. S. Drayton will read a paper on "The Psychology of Names," or "What's in a Name?"

—The Entertainment Committee of the New-York Athletic Club is making extensive preparations for the club's annual minstrel show, which will be given in Carnegie Music Hall on Dec. 30.

—A memorial window representing "The Purity in Heart" was placed a few days ago in All Angels' Church at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, in memory of the late Eugene L. Hoffman. It was made by order of F. Hoffman, Jr.

—A meeting of the Harlem property owners and business men who are members or desire to be associated with the Third Avenue Improvement Association to influence legislation by their protests against the proposed new Third Avenue Bridge approach will be held at 2,350 Third Avenue at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The exhibition of the decorations for the Library of Congress and other works by William De L. Dodge, at the American Art Galleries, Twenty-third Street, will close this week. The public should not fail to view this grand exhibit of the painter's art, which is to find a permanent home at Washington.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Rio Janeiro arrived at that port with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 9; Shanghai, Oct. 10; Yokohama, Oct. 20; Honolulu, Oct. 31. It is due to arrive in New-York the morning of Friday, Nov. 13. Advice has also been received from Vancouver that the Australian mails which arrived at that port were dispatched east Nov. 7, due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 12. Mails close at the General Post Office, this city, as follows: China and Japan, Nov. 18, 6:30 P. M.; Hawaii, Nov. 29, 6:30 P. M.; Australia, &c., Dec. 1, 6:30 P. M.

New-Jersey.

—The Rev. William Samft, who acted as pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jersey City during the illness of Pastor Burkhart, was on Sunday night installed as assistant pastor.

—Mary W. Lynde of Trenton, who was divorced from Charles W. Lynde three years ago on the ground of desertion, yesterday applied to the Chancery Court at Jersey City for an order of reference to fix alimony. Decision was reserved.

—An oil lamp exploded in the house of Timothy Burke, on the Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill, early yesterday morning. Mr. Burke and his ten-year-old daughter Annie were slightly burned about the hands in extinguishing the flames.

—Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed W. G. E. See receiver for the McCormack Water Tube Company of Bayonne. The company has never been operated. Its liabilities are nominal, and its assets consist of a few patents.

—Charles Woolsey, Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry, tendered his resignation Saturday night, to take effect immediately. He has been in charge of the ferry for fourteen years. He gave ill health as a reason. His successor has not yet been chosen.

—William Schlawitz, twenty-one years old, of 66 Hutton Street, Jersey City, while bicycle riding on Sunday afternoon lost control of his bicycle while descending the Fairview Road and ran into a barbed wire fence. His face and arm were badly lacerated.

—The New-York Frog and Switch Company of Bayonne was wound up in Chancery at Jersey City y

Tuesday
November 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TEXAS SANK TO THE BOTTOM

ENGINE ROOM FLOODED IN A FEW MINUTES.

As the Battleship Was in the Navy Yard, It Was in No Danger—Court of Inquiry Ordered.

The United States battleship Texas met with another mishap yesterday morning while lying at the southwest end of the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, just astern of the receiving ship Vermont. As a result it now lies on the bottom in the soft mud. The latest accident is not the most serious the ship has had in its short career, but it is one that probably would have proved most disastrous at sea.

The trouble now is due to the breaking, or giving way, of a temporary plate covering the main injector on the starboard side, which is used to supply the ship's condenser with cold water for the boilers. This injector, or Kingston pipe, as it is sometimes called, is a thirteen-inch pipe leading from the bottom of the ship. There are several of these in the ship, and the one that caused the trouble is just about amidships. The pipes are closed by valves, or sea cocks, which are held in place by yokes, or plates. It was this sea cock on the main starboard injector that gave way yesterday.

The first intimation of trouble came at 6 o'clock, when the officers were in bed and the sailors were washing their clothes. A sharp report was heard, and the ship at once listed heavily to starboard. Then she began to sink, and before any one knew what was the matter she had struck the bottom and settled in the soft mud.

Engineer Higgins was in the engine room when the accident occurred. He had a narrow escape. He heard the report of the breaking of the valve and then saw a great stream of water rush into the room. He made for the stairway and escaped to the upper deck just in time. He sounded the alarm immediately, and in less than three minutes every compartment in the ship was closed, thus preventing the water from flooding the entire man-of-war.

Trying to Stop the Water.

It was impossible to get at the hole from the inside of the ship on account of the water, and divers were sent down to shore it up with timbers from the exterior. This work consumed some little time; even then it was impossible thoroughly to stay the inflow of water. The danger on the inside was greater still, because the sweeping of the water through the longitudinal bulkheads and into the other compartments threatened to flood the entire ship.

It was not long before the Chapman wrecking tugs were set to work pumping out the water with suction pipes. They did not begin to make appreciable headway until about noon, when the ship still had a list to starboard of six degrees. On its starboard side it was submerged twenty-nine feet, and on its port side twenty-seven feet. Its draught is twenty-four feet.

Would Have Been Serious at Sea.

This does not really explain the serious nature of the accident. The fact that within ten minutes after the deranging of the injection pipe the ship was on the bottom is itself a matter of the gravest import. Experienced officers said that if the ship had been at sea and had such an accident, nothing could have prevented it from going to the bottom in fifteen minutes. Not even time to lower lifeboats would have been given. It would have gone down with all the men on board, and the result might have been as appalling as the sinking of the British battleship Victoria off the coast of Algeria.

There was considerable excitement and hubbub aboard when the accident occurred. Capt. Glass and the other officers had their hands full giving instructions and restoring order. Capt. Glass had personal charge of all th operations The men all stayed by the ship, and discipline was enforced, only one muster being omitted.

Naval Officers Reticent.

Capt. Glass refused positively to say anything about the trouble.

"Article 2,357 of the Naval Code," he said, "closes my mouth. I have already reported the case to Commodore Sicard, Commandant of the Navy Yard, and he can tell you all about it."

Commodore Sicard was equally reticent as to the cause of the trouble with the injection pipe. He said he could not tell why the seacock had given way.

"A report of the matter has been telegraphed to Washington," he continued, "and a court of inquiry will undoubtedly be ordered. The ship is all right, however. The accident has not hurt her, and she is still as fine a ship as ever rode the sea. Her trip from Hampton Roads recently in a big gale shows that."

No one about the navy yard had any explanation to make. It is true, however, that workmen have been recently engaged [illegible] compartments. Whether anything was neglected, or any imperfect work was the cause of the accident, remains to be seen. It is known that the Texas has been in trouble before because of careless work. It will be recalled that careless work damaged the Ericsson in the Brooklyn dry dock, when workmen took too much ballast from the caisson closing the dry dock, and the caisson gave way, admitting a flood of water, which crushed the monitor's nose.

All that is known now is that the pressure of water forced in the sea cock of the injection pipe and flooded the compartments.

Will be Taken to the Dry Dock.

The ship will be taken to-day at high tide to dry dock No. 2, where the Ericsson is now. There is no hole in the double bottom plates of the Texas, as was supposed at first, except the aperture for the injection pipes.

Strict discipline aboard the ship was maintained during the day. All shore leaves were revoked, visitors were not allowed on deck, though a crowd of curious persons stood around all the afternoon. Capt. Glass and Lieutenant Commander Kelly spent most of the day on deck, superintending the pumping by the tugs.

The Texas reached the navy yard only a week ago. It belongs to Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic Squadron, which came from Hampton Roads six weeks ago in a terrific gale, which shook loose the great turrets of the battleship Indiana and raised sections on its deck. The Texas has always seemed to have something wrong, and has been said to be structurally weak.

Previous Accidents.

On its trial trip the Texas struck a rock in Long Island Sound. Then, while it was in the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, some of its heavy frames broke and bent, and it cost $100,000 and several months' work to put the ship to rights again. Recently the ship ran aground off the naval station at Newport, and it was docked again for repairs. A year ago, while going from the navy yard to join the squadron at Hampton Roads, the Texas's machinery broke down off Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, in the bay, and it had to go back to the navy yard.

Some of the Navy Department's investigations into the various mishaps of this ship are going on yet. Its original cost was fixed at $2,500,000. Yet the alterations of plans and subsequent accidents, it is said, have made the total cost to date over $4,000,000. The present trouble, however, probably will not be expensive.

It is said by the men in the navy yard that the water in the Texas's boiler room will boil when it is on a cruise, on account of the heat, and that the stokers have a hard time It is harder to keep a crew on this ship than on any other in the navy.

The Texas is a second-class steel-armored battleship, with 300 feet of water line, 64 feet beam, and a displacement of 6,315 tons. Its engines have 8,000 horse power, and its speed is 17 knots. It was built in the Norfolk Navy Yard, and launched in June, 1892. Capt. Glass has been the commandant about two years.

COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED.

Accident Will be Investigated—Commodore's Sicard's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the following court of inquiry on the accident to the Texas: Commodore J. N. Miller, now commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, the senior officer of his corps, now Inspector of Machinery at Cramps, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, with Lieut. B. T. Walling as Judge Advocate. The court will meet at the navy yard, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. Wednesday.

The Navy Department received this afternoon the following official telegram from Commodore Sicard:

"A section of Texas's starboard main injection pipe was removed for repairs, and the pipe to seaward was blanked off just inside of main injection valve, just above floor plates. This morning, about 6 o'clock, the yoke through which the stem to the injection valve passed broke under pressure of water outside, and the sea water filled starboard engine compartment and thence leaked through the closed watertight doors, and gradually filled the port engine compartment.

"Ship not flooded in other parts. The ship settled down upon the soft bottom, heading south, and now lies easily at high water in twenty-five feet of water port side and twenty-nine feet starboard side, secured to cob dock just south of Vermont's stern, and listed about 6 degrees to starboard.

"Two tugs of Chapman Wrecking Company are alongside, pumping, and diver down in starboard engine room endeavoring to stop leak. Narkeeta in attendance; Nina's boilers repairing, so cannot be used. Dry Dock No. 2 is being prepared to receive Texas as soon as leak is stopped. Further details will be wired as soon as obtainable. SICARD."

It appears from this that usual precautions prescribed by the regulations were observed by those in charge of the work which involved "blanking off" the connections. The reference to the naval tugs Narkeeta and Nina is taken as explaining why outside tugs were called upon in the emergency.

Valves in Bad Order.

The sea valves of the Texas have been in bad order for some time, and her commander, Capt. Glass, has reiterated to the department the necessity for repairing them.

This work is usually done while in dry dock, but as the ship has had bad experiences in dry docks, and as the only dock at Brooklyn large enough to hold her sustained serious damage several months ago, it was considered justifiable to attempt repairs, temporarily at least, provided excessive caution was observed.

It is believed by officials that the valves were in such bad order as to fully justify the reports made regarding them by Capt. Glass, as otherwise the yoke could not have parted.

The Mud Will Do Harm.

Capt. Evans of the Indiana, who was at the Navy Department to-day, told the officials there was no danger of her sinking, but her engine room must be thick with the mud which is notoriously offensive at the New-York yard.

Among the most serious results of the accident will be the expense of cleaning the delicate machinery and stores of the fifth swept down by the sewers of the City of Brooklyn. The vessel's stores, if polluted from this cause, are ruined, and this may constitute the most serious expense of the accident.

Officials of the department are glad that the services of the ship will not be lost to the navy for any great length of time, and confidence is expressed that she will be ready to go to sea with Admiral Bunce next week. The affair excites the sense of the ludicrous among officers who remember how repeatedly this ill-fated ship has been imperilled by trivial accidents from which her sister vessels of the navy appear to be singularly fortunate in escaping.

Secretary Whitney bought the plans of the ship from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company in England, and the construction of the vessel, at that time a simple cruiser, was commenced in 1889 at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The question was soon raised by experts as to whether her hull was strong enough to carry the superimposed weights, consisting of guns and armor.

Constructor Bowles held that her stiffness was ample, and upon his confidence Secretary Tracy decided to go on with the ship, whose construction was a succession of delays and annoyances.

DARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Prisoner Jumps from a Second-Story Window to Liberty.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—One of the most daring escapes that has ever taken place in the Charlestown district happened this morning at the Municipal Court room.

A prisoner, John McCloud, ran out of the dock under the Magistrate's nose, jumped from a second-story window fully twenty-five feet from the ground, and, despite the efforts of court officers, policemen, and clerks, succeeded in getting away.

McCloud has quite a record in the Charlestown court. He was arrested on a warrant last night, charged with being idle and disorderly.

In court this morning, before Judge Davis, he told a plausible story, and his case was continued till Friday. He sent for bail, but it had not come up to the time of taking the prisoners from the dock to the waiting van. McCloud was the last one out. When the door was opened he ran for it, crossed the court room, threw up a window, and vaulted for liberty.

SEVERAL STRIKES IN JAPAN.

Employers Readily Acceding to the Demands of Their Workers.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—Labor is beginning to take its stand against capital in Japan. There have been several strikes lately, and in every case employers have agreed to the demand of the employed.

It is true that the demands have not been excessive in any instance. Indeed, the sharp rise in the prices of all commodities that has taken place in Japan during the past year justifies laborers in seeking increased pay. But the conflict, having commenced, is not likely to terminate speedily, especially as manufacturers are beginning to be greatly inconvenienced by scarcity of hands.

"Speak Easies" Raided by the Police.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—For some time past the hotel keepers have been complaining to the authorities that their business was being ruined by the maintenance of "speak easies." The police for a week have been making a careful investigation with a view of locating all the places, before moving, so that all might be taken in the act and before they had a chance to take warning from the arrest of others. Late last night the plans were complete and within two hours a dozn places where liquor is alleged to have been sold illegally had been entered by the police, and the proprietors or those in charge were placed under arrest. It is asserted that in every case sufficient evidence to convict has been obtained before the raids were made. The police are after a number of persons against whom they say they have evidence, but whom they did not catch last night. The existence of these places has been an open secret for some time past.

USURP CITIZENS' RIGHTS

SOME MERCHANTS CONTINUE TO BLOCK SIDEWALKS.

Ramparts of Barrels, Barriers of Boxes, and Breastworks of Bales Line the Thoroughfares in the Downtown District.

In every street of the lower west side district yesterday ramparts of barrels, barriers of boxes, and breastworks of bales lined the public thoroughfare at all points. The condition resembled the interior of one vast warehouse. Vesey Street was no exception to the rule. Whether arising from the fact of a merchants' organization or from some other unknown cause, renewed confidence in the patience of the public was shown by the unusual usurpation of the sidewalk.

On Franklin Street, in the neighborhood of the large wholesale grocery firms, were many and various blockades. The crossing leading from the south side of Franklin Street, where the American Grocery Company store is situated, to the northwest corner of Varick was blocked. Chambers Street, at the foot of the elevated railway station steps has been pre-empted by empty wagons, carts, and vans. While waiting for a job, the drivers congregate and talk on congenial subjects. Wagons are going and coming at all times. In these kaleidoscopic changes the pedestrian who wishes to take a down-town train has a hazardous chance to get through safely.

The streets running north and south were no exception to the rule. Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets were choked and crowded. If any orders had been received from the police their effect was not apparent.

Doubt the Association's Success.

There are some doubts expressed about the ultimate success of the Merchants' Association, on Vesey Street.

T. J. Callanan, one of the prominent merchants of the street, who conducts a large business strictly within limits, and is a persistent advocate of unobstructive sidewalks, was seen by a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, to whom he said:

"I read with interest the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 1, in which Mr. Griscom of the International Navigation Company said New-York is far behind Continental cities in regard to street obstructing. If there are any people in this city or country who have a right to complain of the street obstructions, it is the American Line of Steamships. They pay a large rent to the city and have every reason to suppose the city will permit them to enjoy their rights. Not only can they expect the city to permit them this enjoyment, but to insist that individual owners should respect their privilege also. How their expectations are realized may be seen in rented sidewalks and obstructed passageways in all the approaches to their pier.

"I also read with great interest the interview with Capt. Westervelt, published a day later. The Captain there endeavored to explain how that sidewalk stand of the Mercantile Hardware Company, at the corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, was finished, after its construction had been stopped by a policeman from his precinct. He said the stand was finished when I called the attention of the officer to it. It was not finished when I made the complaint against it. The officer who was sent with me by the Sergeant at the police station stopped the work. The stand was not completed then. However, this question of its being finished or unfinished does not alter the fact that at some stage the construction of the stand was permitted in Capt. Westervelt's precinct, an entirely new stand on the public thoroughfare in direct violation of the law. This seems to show that the precinct has not improved so very much under a reform administration. The Captain reiterates the well-worn excuse that the police have no power to clear out such obstructions. He admits, however, they have the power to prevent the erection and occupancy of them in direct violation of the law. This is the power the Captain should exercise. There is no excuse for him to say his predecessor permitted it, because the life of the business in this section depends on the sidewalk display. He might have added that part of the income of a great many people depends on this also. If he would only ask any merchants in any of our great thoroughfares whether an obstructed sidewalk in a business street is better than an unobstructed one for business, I am sure what his answer would be. The most valuable street for business is one over which the most people travel. Anything which obstructs travel drives people away from that street. The Captain is evidently beginning to forget he is doing business under a reform administration Police Department.

Good Income for Renting Sidewalks.

"I read the article entitled 'His Contract an Illegal One,' in which a verdict was given to the plaintiff for money paid for the use of the stoop in front of a man's house. That verdict was a just one. It will certainly go hard with a number of my neighbors if their sidewalk tenants ever start in to get back the money paid to merchants on the street. There is one firm doing business near me who, it is said, receive nearly $3,000 a year from their sidewalk tenants.

"The merchants on Vesey Street have organized a committee to bring back the dwindling trade of the street. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has, I think, sufficiently discussed some of the members of that committee. The question which should at once present itself to the committee is, What has driven away the trade? They say there is no trade, and then they say if you drive away the stand it will drive it away. The sidewalk stands have not been able to keep the trade. I do not see then how it will drive it away.

"There are other reasons for this change. The lower part of the city is not so thickly populated as it used to be. A great many of the residents have moved uptown and into the adjacent cities, towns, and country. In these suburban cities stores have sprung up where goods of all kinds can be purchased as cheaply and nearly of the same quality as in and around here. Another reason is the want of facilities to get down town, caused by the transit facilities in the city. But the main reason is the fact that unless people knew where to go in the market they were likely to be caught in some of the outside stands and cheated by getting unsound meat or short weight. Poor fruit in the bottom of a basket was another thing to be dealt with. These things drive away customers.

"The foregoing reasons are why the trade has gone away. Unsound goods and sharp dealings are notorious in a certain part of the street. These things could not be stopped, as the offenders had some influence that balked all efforts to blot them out.

"Now, if this committee will only go to work and have the authorities clean out the market, sidewalks, and the streets leading to the market and keep them clear, clean up the market, which is years behind the times, cut windows in the stores just as in ordinary stores, and see to it that none but goods of first-class quality are sold, they will get back the best portion of the trade they have lost."

Flies tre Nicaraguan Flag.

So far as any one who ought to be posted knows, the bark E. C. Mowatt, which arrived yesterday, was the first vessel entering this port flying the Nicaraguan flag. She came from Philadelphia in ballast to take on a general cargo for South Africa. The Mowatt was formerly the Janet Court, which was dismantled in a gale in mid-ocean, in March last, and four months later was towed into St. Thomas by the steamship Anerley. The bark was sold by the underwriters to Philadelphia parties, who refitted her and secured Nicaraguan registry.

A CHINESE BAZAAR

Opened in Doyers Street to Benefit the Pell Street Mission.

Doyers Street is having a Chinese bazaar. It is not so different from any church bazaar in its general features, but it has the additional charm of gay-colored Chinese flags for decorations, goods marked with interesting Chinese hieroglyphics as well as ordinary numerals, a variety of Chinese goods and Chinese tea made in the little Chinese tea bowls by a Chinaman who understands what he is doing.

The bazaar is in progress in the rooms of the Morning Star Mission, 17 Doyers Street, and is given by the Chinese Evangelical Band for the benefit of a mission conducted by Christian Chinamen on Pell Street. Mrs. C. B. Blanchard is in charge of the bazaar, and there is as varied and delightful a collection of goods at the different tables as ever emptied the pockets of unfortunate men beguiled within the reach of bazaar-table tenders. There are flowers, bonbons, Chinese flags, paintings, and all kinds of fancy goods. A lemon tree is loaded with lemons of the home-made variety, and each lemon, which sells for 10 cents, is warranted to contain a valuable prize. The Chinamen from the different Sunday schools in and around New-York will probably be present at some time during the course of the sale, and many of them are assisting.

There are thirteen Chinese Sunday schools in New-York, eight in Brooklyn, and one each in Jersey City and Hoboken. The Central Congregation Sunday School of Brooklyn has made generous contributions toward this bazaar. Mr. Chan Kew, the interpreter of the school, is in charge of the Pell Street mission for the benefit of which the bazaar is given. Miss Isabel Shirley, the Assistant Superintendent of the school, was at the bazaar last evening with a large number of teachers and scholars. The Chinese Consul is expected to visit the bazaar before it closes this evening. Little Johnnie and Annie See, a small Chinese youth and maiden of five and six years, respectively, were the most interesting visitors yesterday. Their interest appeared to be centred entirely in the candy table.

DIED ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Mrs. Krickorin's Case Was Suppressed by the Officials.

It was learned yesterday that a death occurred on Ellis Island, while the Armenian refugees were there, news of which had been suppressed. As published at the time, there developed a typhus fever scare, and the Health Officer of the Port and City visited the island. As the result of the visit one man was removed to the Quarantine detention quarters, on Hoffman Island. The case was said to be one, not of typhus, but typhoid, fever.

It now appears that a death occurred in the Ellis Island Hospital, the victim being a Mrs. Osanna Krickorin, a woman of good breeding, who, with her family, came in the steerage of the steamship Obdam, that the money saved by this means of travel might be applied to assisting other distressed countrymen.

Mrs. Krickorin was a sister-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Jacobiam of the Yale Divinity School, and with her was Mrs. Jacobiam. She was also accompanied by her husband and seven-months-old child, who are now in New-Haven. Mrs. Krickorin had been married less than two years. She was thirty years of age, and had been a teacher, a linguist, and a musician. She had been a pupil of Miss Shattuck, an American, who is known as the heroine of Arfa, where 8,000 Armenians were killed.

Mrs. Sapucian of 449 West Forty-second Street, who had been a school mate, called at the island at the time, but was not permitted to see her old friend, who died Oct. 22, three days after arrival. Dr. Jocabiam came on from New-Haven, and under his direction the burial took place at Evergreens Cemetery.

HOSPITAL VETERAN DEAD.

W. H. Seymour, Admitted to Bellevue in 1881, Passed Away.

W. H. Seymour, sixty years old, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. He had been in the hospital since 1881. When he was admitted to the hospital he had a disease of the kidneys. After treatment he grew better, but his condition never improved to such an extent that he could be discharged. He insisted upon making himself useful in the different wards, and the doctors permitted him to act as an orderly, nurse, and messenger.

Seymour worked without pay, except his board and clothes and tobacco. Often, when he was really so ill that he should have remained in bed, he would insist upon helping to take care of the other patients. About a month ago Seymour became so ill that he was compelled to give up work. His limbs were paralyzed so that he was unable to move. He grew worse until death came to his relief.

Water Tank Burst on a Roof.

A big tank on the roof of A. I. Namm's dry goods store, at 450 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, burst at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the 13,000 gallons of water it held flooded the store and did damage estimated at $12,000. The tank was made of cedar staves 2½ inches thick and 4 inches wide. It was about 15 feet high, with a diameter of 16 feet at the base, tapering to 14 feet at the top. It was examined by the company which erected it about two weeks ago, and was reported in perfect condition. The law requires that it should be kept full, so that in case of fire the supply of water could be worked automatically from the big six-inch supply pipes. The force of the water when the tank burst knocked the coping off the Rothschild Building, adjoining, at the corner of Hoyt and Fulton Streets.

Travelers to and from Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, for Bremen, via Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Behr, W. M. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Souther, Charles C. Townsend, and Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend. On the Red Star Line steamship Friesland, for Antwerp, will be Roberto de Satorres, J. Foster Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Macy, Mrs. Andrew Porter, J. Clinch, A. W. Peterson, and W. F. Sauer. Among the passengers who landed here yesterday from the French Line steamship La Champagne, from Havre, were F. C. Buttler, Joseph Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, E. Darondeau, T. W. Delano, Alexander Dodir, Joseph Peabody, A. E. Ramsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Serrano, and F. L. Tuckerman.

Their Cases to be Reopened.

Former night clerk, at Ellis Island, Wilber F. Flint, recently discharged, returned yesterday from Washington, whither he had gone to have his case reopened by the Treasury Department. He brought with him a letter from Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration Frank H. Larned to the effect that Mr. Larned had authority to inform him that his case and those of the others discharged at the same time would be reopened. The others discharged as the result of disclosures brought out at a recent investigation were John O'Neill, night watchman, night engineer Chapman, and the night matron, Mrs. M. Hines.

NAPOLEON SARONY DEAD

THE FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHER SUCCUMBS TO PARALYSIS.

He Was in Certain Directions Without a Rival in His Profession—Some Account of the Man and His Successes.

Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, was found dead yesterday morning in bed in his house, 126 West Forty-seventh Street. A third stroke of paralysis was fatal. He had been active in his business only the day before, and when he reached home was unusually lively, even for a man whose spirits were always buoyant. He worked nearly all day Sunday in his studio, and left only one unfinished picture.

He had not been in continued good health for a number of years, but after he underwent an operation two years ago the only noticeable decrease in his strength was in affections of eyes and ears.

Sarony's life story is that of an artist, with fame on two continents. His pictures are as well known in the shops of Paris as they are in Broadway and in the theatres of the United States. He ranked as peerless in his art because he was a master in composition, without a rival in the arrangement of subjects and settings in such a way as to secure the best results. It is said he never even attempted to learn the chemical part of the business that won for him money and reputation, and that he devoted all his energies to the work in front of the camera.

Sarony's father was an Englishman, whose home was near Birmingham, England, whence he went to the war that ended in Napoleon's Waterloo. When the fighting was over, the elder Sarony took his family to Quebec, and there became a lithographer. In that business he was engaged, when, in 1821, Napoleon died at St. Helena. A son was born to him about that time, and to him was given the name Napoleon, for, although Sarony had been one of the conquerors of the "Little Corporal," his admiration for him was great.

Started as a Lithographer.

Napoleon Sarony came to New-York City about 1833 with the knowledge that he had gained in his father's establishment in Quebec, and easily found work at his trade as a lithographer. In a short time he was engaged by Robertson & Co., and made a reputation for his drawings on stone. He founded the firm of Sarony & Major, at 117 Fulton Street, which became later Sarony, Major & Knapp, and is now the Knapp Lithograph Company. Business prospered. Sarony won fame as a draughtsman. He branched into the theatrical field, a pioneer in poster work, and hundreds of people of the stage, now long dead and forgotten, were heralded by Sarony's work on the dead walls of the country.

In 1846 Sarony married Miss Major, the daughter of one of his partners. She died leaving four children, three now living, one of whom, Otto Sarony, has managed his father's business for the last five years.

Mr. Sarony sold out his interest in the lithographing business soon after his wife's death, and went to Europe with his children. His ambition was to be an artist in every sense of the word, and he spent years in the schools and studios of the Continent. He studied and traveled until 1865, when he found that the war had wrecked his finances in this country, and that he must begin all over again to make a competence. He had a brother who was successful as a photographer in Scarborough, a fashionable watering place in the North of England, and before coming back to this country he sought that brother's advice. He was told that his fortune lay in photography, and so he spent several months as a student of it.

In less than a year he opened a studio in Birmingham, and his knowledge and skill as a lithographer enabled him to go beyond the limitations of his rivals. He invented new effects in lighting and developing, and was the first man to depart from the blank background and make pictures in which painted scenery, furniture, and bric-a-brac were improving parts. Only the "carte de visite" size of photograph was used in those days, and the printing was by what was called the "wet" process. Sarony undertook to change all this, and he succeeded.

First Photographic Success.

The photograph that set him before all England as a master was the greatest of a wonderful series of portraits of theatrical celebrities—Adah Isaacs Menken, then a famous actress, who created a furore as Mazeppa. The story of that picture was one that Sarony was fond of telling. "Adah Menken," he used to say, "came to me in Birmingham, 'Mr. Sarony,' she said, 'all attempts to photograph me as Mazeppa have been failures. Now I want you to take me in eight poses, on condition that you allow me to pose myself.' I agreed to this on condition that she would allow me afterward to pose her in eight different attitudes. She said that was only fair, so we went to work.

"When the photographs were ready, I hunted her up in her dressing room at the theatre. I gave her those of her own posing first. Her exclamation was: 'They are perfectly horrible; I shall never have another photograph taken of myself as Mazeppa as long as I live.' Then I presented the photographs of my own posing. She threw her arms around me and exclaimed: 'Oh, you dear, delightful little man, I am going to kiss you for that'; and she did."

Mr. Sarony came back to New-York in 1865, and decided to start a photographic studio. He bought the first posing frame, the first retouching apparatus, and the first albumen paper. He opened a gallery at 630 Broadway, and in a few years became the photographer of the country. He moved in 1871 to 37 Union Square, and a few years ago to 256 Fifth Avenue. His studio at one time was one of the show places of the city. He had a remarkable lot of curios, odds and ends from everywhere, paintings and drawings of noted actresses, and famous men and women whom he had photographed.

Crayon drawings was Mr. Sarony's passion at odd moments, and of his productions he had a great collection, many being studies from the nude. The Salmagundi, the Kit-Kat, and Lotos Clubs, of which he was a member, received presents from him of some of his best works.

Mr. Sarony married again in the height of his success, his second wife, who survives him, being a sister of Henry Thomas, the lithographer. Mr. Sarony had a fondness for Bohemian life, and, even in recent years, when his sight and hearing were failing, he delighted in evenings of good-fellowship, little dinners with his select circle of friends, and quiet gatherings in his home. He was open of purse, and always quick in response to requests for church and personal charity. Fifteen years ago he and Ed Moran, the marine painter, gathered many a dollar for charitable purposes by their exhibitions of lightning black-and-white work, the limit of time for each picture being ten minutes. The most famous of these exhibitions was one given for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Sarony posed and photographed 30,000

Some Famous Customers.

actors and actresses, and 200,000 of the general public sat before his camera. Charlotte Cushman used to speak of him as "the little crazy man," and Coquelin averred that he was "the Meissonier of photographers." Wilkie Collins, with whom he used to exchange a weekly letter, always addressed him as "My Wonderful Sarony."

Mr. Sarony always declared that he had posed more beautiful women and more famous men than any other photographer in America. Among his first sitters were Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Longfellow, Charlotte Cushman, Forrest, Booth, John McCullough, and Ristori; his famous picture of the last mentioned artist as Marie Antoinette was probably one of his greatest creations. He had an amusing experience in making this picture. He had Ristori posed on a platform, and the great actress was nerved for the occasion and for the time being was Marie Antoinette; the veins on her forehead stood out like your little finger; whether at his supreme moment he was fired with his own artistic enthusiasm or with the wonderful power of the personal magnetism of the great Ristori, he forgot his surroundings and, backing toward the camera, out of the way of the exposure, tumbled head over heels from the platform. Ristori was convulsed with laughter over the ridiculousness of the situation, and exclaimed: "Sarony, you have mistaken your vocation; you should have been an actor."

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia gave the little artist many sittings. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock, and Presidents from the time of Lincoln sought his studio. It is said that more than 500,000 negatives are stored in Sarony's studio, and that they include practically every man and woman who have come before the public since he started in business, and every prominent visitor from abroad.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Ducey will officiate.

"YOURS MERRILY" SURPRISED.

John R. Rogers Has a Contract with Sophia D. Dessau.

"The strange adventures of John R. Rogers are stranger than 'The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown,'" said the manager who has signed himself "Yours Merrily" in all parts of the world, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "I've been in the woods," he continued; "I have wondered how I was going to get out. I was all tangled up in that Dessau business, and what do you think? Why, Dessau, who couldn't seem to say things bad enough about me, has come to my rescue again, and here is a contract that makes me stop wondering about where my next—well, never mind! John R. Rogers is on his feet again, and 'Miss Brown' will be traveling around the country in a week."

The contract Mr. Rogers had was signed by Sophia D. Dessau, and guaranteed the payment to him of all moneys necessary to the putting and the keeping on the stage of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." It meant, also, a cessation of the hostilities between Rogers and the former "Carbon King" which were evident in legal proceedings last May.

At that time Mr. Rogers was examined in supplementary proceedings, and he told how he acted as Simon Dessau's agent in the purchase of mining properties in the West. Dessau made numerous statements derogatory to Rogers, and the manager drifted out of the public ken.

"Now," he said, "the Dessaus have sought me out; they've changed their minds about everything that is past, and have given me the greatest surprise I ever had in my life. 'Yours Merrily' is himself again."

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mr. Grau Knows of No Proposed Successor to Mr. Abbey.

Nearly all the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company are now in this city. On La Champagne yesterday arrived Maurice Grau, Jean and Edward de Reszke, Pol Plancon, Lasalle, Ancona, Bevignani, Saligniac, Castelmary, and Litvinne. Mme. Calvé will not sail for this country until Nov. 28, as she is not to appear until the third week of the opera season.

Jean de Reszke was not accompanied by his wife, Nesle, the Comtesse de Maille, to whom he was married in Paris two days before sailing. "The Comtesse was not in good health when sailing day came," said M. de Reszke at the Gilsey House yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "We decided that the very uncertain weather would be too much of a risk for her, and so she will not come for three or four weeks."

The great tenor and his basso brother are in excellent health, and ready for a season of many new rôles. "The most satisfactory thing to me since I left here at the end of last season," said the former, "was the approval in Covent Garden of our work in German opera. It was delightful to have London say 'Bravo!' to what New-York had received with favor unstinted."

"There is really little for me to say," said Mr. Grau, "beyond the fact that coming back from a long trip abroad my first thought is a regret for the loss of my late friend and associate. I have heard talk of a successor to Mr. Abbey in the firm, but, as a member of the firm myself I have no knowledge that the taking of a new partner is even contemplated."

FORMER EMPLOYE ACCUSED.

Civil Suit of Louis Lesser Answered by a Criminal Charge.

Louis Lesser of 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, a tailor, who was dismissed from the employ of Moss & Co., the Broadway manufacturers and dealers in tailors' trimmings, in July last, subsequently sued the firm for $1,600 alleged to have been deposited to his account to constitute him a partner in the business.

On this the firm claimed that investigations showed that Lesser had, during the twenty-five years of his connection with the house, systematically robbed it of an aggregate of $20,000 worth of goods. After a time a specific charge was formulated, that on April 17 last Lesser purloined silk goods of the value of $10. A warrant was sworn out, and Court Officer Patrick Mahoney executed it yesterday morning.

The parties interested seemed disinclined to talk about the case, but the full facts will probably come out in the examination.

CHOIR SINGERS RETURNED.

Went with the Dismissed Organist, but Soon Relented.

The dismissal of Robert B. Reef, the organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Atonement, on Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, has occasioned not a little ill feeling between the choir and the pastor of the church, the Rev. E. Horner Wellman.

For some time past the organist and pastor had not been on friendly terms, and on Saturday night, when Mr. Reef presented himself at the church to conduct a rehearsal, he was met by the pastor, who informed him that his services were no longer required. Mr. Reef insisted that he had a contract with the church, but he could not convince the pastor. More than half the members of the choir left the building with the organist, and said they would not sing under any other conductor. The majority of them relented, however, before Sunday.

Dispute in Hudson County.

Application was made to Judge Lippincott at his home in Jersey City yesterday by James A. Gordon, counsel for Mayor Wanser and Aaron S. Baldwin, for a recount of the ballots cast in Hudson County last Tuesday. A rule was granted to show cause, returnable Thursday morning.

William Heller, who was declared elected ed by the County Board of Elections, will take the oath of office at noon to-day. Sheriff Toffey's term will expire at midnight. Mr. Heller said he would make no opposition to the application for a recount. He believes it will show an increased plurality for him.

WILL BE BURIED TO-DAY

NO DISPLAY AT MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL.

Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Interment at New-Dorp, S. I. —Dr. Greer Tells of Her Charities.

The relatives of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt agreed yesterday on the final arrangements for the funeral service, which is to be held at St. Bartholomew's Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The ceremonies will be simple, in recognition of the modesty and disapproval of all forms of display which distinguished the late Mrs. Vanderbilt's character.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's body was placed last night in a plain casket, covered with black velvet and with heavy mountings of silver. In the drawing room of the mansion members of the family will bid their last farewell to the "mother of the Vanderbilts" this morning, before the funeral cortège starts for St. Bartholomew's. The casket will be carried to the hearse at 9:45 by D. O. Mills, Chauncey M. Depew, George Crocker, S. F. Barger, James Abercrombie Burden, and John Sloane, who were chosen to act as pall bearers. The funeral procession will move down Fifth Avenue from the the mansion at Fifty-first Street to Forty-fourth Street, where it will turn to Madison Avenue, entering St. Bartholomew's through the main door on that thoroughfare. The eight children of the deceased, Cornelius, William K., Frederic W., and George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, will occupy the first two carriages in the funeral procession, and will be followed by Mrs. Miles Standish Bromley, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Burden, and the grandchildren of the deceased, Miss Daisy Shepard, Miss Lila Sloane, William K., Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys and Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt. The illness of H. Walter Webb will prevent his attendance. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not accompany the remains to New-Dorp, but will return to his home at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue immediately after the service at the church.

The church will not be specially decorated. The only flowers will be those placed upon the bier by the relatives. Dr. Greer will be assisted in the service by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Eggleston of New-Dorp, S. I., who was the home pastor of Mrs. Vanderbilt since her early life at New-Dorp. During the service Mrs. Vanderbilt's favorite hymns, "Softly Now, the Light of Day," "Every Stormy Wind that Blows," and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," will be sung by Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Hattie C. Morris, contralto; McKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Franz Reinertz, basso, assisted by Richard Henry Warren, organist, and the full choirs of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Only the relatives of the deceased will accompany the remains to New-Dorp. A ferryboat of the Staten Island Line has been engaged, and will meet the funeral procession at the foot of Forty-second Street, East River, at 11 o'clock. The service at the grave in the old Dutch cemetery, where Mrs. Vanderbilt's husband was buried ten years ago, will be brief, and will be conducted by Dr. Eggleston.

The death of Mrs. Vanderbilt is

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith.
R. Somers Hayes.	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

William O. Whitney.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.
The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.
Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.
Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.
Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th 1896.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF RED MPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.
To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.
Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.
New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Securities buoyant. Advances practically universal, many being substantial. Money on call ranged from 5 down to 4 per cent.

Stocks were sold by wholesale throughout the early hours of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but for every offer there was a purchaser ready. No reaction came, though on all sides at the opening of business there were free predictions that a set-back was due.

***

Not only did many recent American buyers of stocks let holdings go, but there were what seemed to be free sales for the account of Europe. The sturdy way in which the market stood the tests of such profit taking was a revelation to the average observer.

***

They who chiefly sold were speculators, while buyers represented the "public," whose appearance in Wall Street is nowhere now disputed. It is the agreement of practically every commission house in the Street that we are having a public interest in the security market at present beyond anything known in many years. Men are coming down town now to visit brokers whom they have not called upon since 1893. Then their calls were due to apprehension—to enforced liquidation. Now their coming has an altogether different significance. They come now imbued with confidence in National prosperity, and are showing more than readiness to back up their new sentiment by the use of their capital.

***

As soon as professional Wall Street realized that the crowding sales of stocks at the opening were not demoralizing quotations, bearish campaigning ceased. Then forthwith the market took on a briskness which quickly made new records for practically every conspicuous stock and bond on the list.

***

What was again clearly shown was the absolute barrenness of Wall Street of stocks. Trifling purchases were sufficient to lift quotations materially. Less than 200 shares of Lake Erie and Western preferred made an advance of 1½ points; 200 Oregon Short Line induced a rise of 2½; 200 Ann Arbor preferred brought a gain of 3; 100 shares of Starch Trust were enough for an advance of over 4; 300 Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred made a rise of 5, and one single hundred shares of Chicago and Alton sent that stock kiting up 10 full points. As to whether or not Wall Street is overloaded with stocks, such transactions provide a significant answer.

***

Sterling exchange was strong. In some quarters there was uneasiness on this score. From the highest international banking authorities, however, is had the assurance that, while our gold imports may be for a time checked, we need have no fear that Europe is preparing to draw back the gold lately sent us. Balances of trade in our favor will keep that all right. Present conditions ruling in the exchange market are largely speculative and unlikely to be more than transient.

***

Much reaction talk is heard, but chiefly it comes from traders who, having sold out, find they have lost the market and are unable to get back their holdings except at higher figures than those at which they let them go.

Counsels of prudence are believed by conservative houses to be timely. They are especially earnest in urging customers against buying stocks on which assessment plans may be sprung suddenly, as in the case of Union Pacific; or stocks which, while intrinsically valuable, are embarrassed by financial tangles that have still to be straightened out, as in the case of General Electric. Such stocks eventually are certain to profit largely through whatever prosperity comes to the country. The point that conservative advisers make is that at the start of such a market as is now developing in Wall Street it is better to identify one's interests with properties that need no further rejuvenation—and of these the list is long.

***

The keynote of the present financial situation is struck perfectly by Gov. Flower, quoted herewith in THE TIMES: "The whole outlook is changed. Prosperity is here and here to stay—not confined in its opportunities to any set of men, but assuring benefits to all; not confined to any part or section of the country, but embracing the whole land."

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Adams Express	2	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg.	¾	National Starch	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	4¾
Am. Sugar Ref pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	3	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Bluff., L. & P. pf.	5	N. P., all in. pd.	⅜
Can. Southern	½	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	2⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Oreg. S. L. & U. N. all in. pd.	2½
Chi. & Northwest pf.	5	Pitts., C. & St. L.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	Southern Pacific	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	6¼	Texas Pacific	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Cordage pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Ill. Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Wabash pf.	½
L. E. & Western	½	West. Union Beef	¾
L. E. & Western pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	¾
Lake Shore	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2¼
Long Island	4		
Manhattan	2½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	3	Mobile & Ohio	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1	Pullman Car	½
Met. Traction	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Oreg. Imp. con 5s	2¼
At., Cal. & Pac. 1st	5	Oreg. R. & N. 5s t. r.	2½
Can. So. & W. 1st	2	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1¼
Can. Southern 2d	2	People's Gas Chi. 2d	1
Cent. P. 6s, 1898	1½	Pitts. & W. 1st	2½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1½	Rock Island 5s c.	1½
Col. Mid. 4s t. r.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st t. r.	3½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	3	St. L. & Iron M. 5s	1
Erie 1st con.	3	St. L. & Iron M. 5s	1
Ft.W. & D.C. 1st t. r.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2¼
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1	St. Paul con. 7s	2½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
L. E. & West. 2d	2¾	Tex. Pacific 1st	1½
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2⅝	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	6
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	3½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1	Utah So. ext., t. r.	2½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	4	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1
N. P. 3d c. t. r.	1½	Wabash 2d	1¼
Nor. Pacific con.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1
N. P. col. tr. notes t. r.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans nominal at 4@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

Time money offered at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper in fair demand. Rates 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and high-class single names and 6½@7 per cent. for other grades

Clearing House exchanges, $83,261,660; balances, $4,946,490; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $156,388.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong, closing easier. Posted rates 1c. higher at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

***

A prominent bank official, who, for obvious reasons, refused to have his name printed, said yesterday, in discussing the money market:

"I am very sorry to say that from all appearances we are going to see a very soft money market in the next few weeks. I don't like to admit it, but I believe rates will fall considerably lower than they are now. There is a great deal of money to be loaned, and more is coming out every day. There is yet considerable of the hoarded gold to make its reappearance, and I think you will see the deposit items in the coming bank statements show large gains.

"The banks are giving commercial paper the preference just now, simply because there are better returns from that kind of loan. There is considerable paper for sale, but it seems eagerly snapped up by the banks.

"We are hoping that the coming revival in business in trade will stiffen the money market when it begins, but it must be remembered that when the merchants start buying, they do not necessarily carry their pocketbooks in their hands. They will not need money immediately. So that business improvement will not have much effect for some little time, at least."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 49,000 ounces at 65¼@65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅜.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 845,000.65 ounces of silver bullion, against which 845 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 835 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,757,648
Imports for same period.	76,863,859
Net imports	$26,106,211
Net exports to date, 1895.	46,132,678
Net exports to date, 1894.	70,201,272
Net exports to date, 1893.	9,974,946

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.50 and 1,000 Phenix at .05.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 Brunswick sold at 1.20, 1,000 Croesus at .02, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.20, 100 Standard at 1.40, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .52.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a trifle lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New-York Central, ⅞, to 99¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 81⅝; Erie, ¼, to 17⅛; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39½, and Reading, ¼, to 16. Canadian Pacific sold at 66¾, Illinois Central at 99½, and Atchison at 16¾. British consols advanced 15-16, to 110⅜ for money and 110⅞ for the account. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £63,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 65c, and exchange on London at 25f 21c.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼. The sales were, $18,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120; $4,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 108⅞; $500 do. at 109, and $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅝@109½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109	109½
4s, c., 1907	109	110
4s, r., 1925	120	120½
4s, c., 1925	120	120½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..

In State bonds $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¼, seller 10 flat; $10,000 do at 61½, $14,000 do at 61⅜, seller 20 flat, and $1,500 Louisiana Consolidated 4s at 95.

AS TO EUROPEAN SENTIMENT.

Concerning foreign sentiment toward American securities and the attitude of European investors, Mr. J. W. Gordon of the Stock Exchange firm of Donald, Gordon & Co. said yesterday:

"We have not had the foreign buying that was generally expected, and we have not had nearly so much of it as I expect to see in the near future. There has been some, of course, both for investment and for speculation. But, comparatively, the buying from abroad has been small.

"There are several reasons for the delay. Just now money in London is commanding comparatively high rates, and with the English capitalist the money rate is a much more important factor than with us. Industrial conditions abroad are considerably bettered, and a business revival is generally expected.

"Then, again, European investors do not look upon the settlement of this silver agitation as all that is required. They believed that a reorganization of our currency system is necessary before the financial evils of the country are banished. They want to see our monetary troubles finally settled, and they want to see our Government taken out of the banking business.

"But the European capitalists do realize that this election just past is a great step in the right direction, and they have a great deal more confidence in us than they had a month ago. They are more ready to consider American investments and, to some extent, they are buying more of our securities.

"I expect to see this foreign buying and investing assume much larger proportions in the next few months, particularly if, when Congress assembles, there is a prospect of our monetary system being revised and re-established on a sound basis. That done, and the confidence of Europe will, I think, be entirely restored."

PROSPERITY RIGHT AT HAND.

President Jay O. Moss of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in discussing the Western trade conditions:

"Factories and mills everywhere throughout the West are starting their fires and taking on full forces of men. In almost every line of business there are in hand already orders enough to keep things going for months to come. The large part of these orders were given before the election and were made contingent upon a sound-money victory. I think that was the case in almost every factory and mill and mine in the Central West, and I have no doubt but that it was true throughout the country.

"The activity that will result will have a far greater effect than the mere revival in business. Starting the fires in Western mills means employment for the great mass of men who have had very little of it for a long time past. And it was these men who gave the silver party its votes. To show them in the most practical way possible that the election of McKinley and the overthrow of Bryanism mean work and wages for them and their families is to give the silver 'cause' a deathblow far more effectual than Electoral majorities, however overwhelming, could do.

"The outlook for business and trade is most promising. Everywhere stocks of commodities are low, and everywhere capital long held back is coming to the front. Money is going back to the banks, whence it was taken months ago, and already the easing is being felt in the industrial field. There is every indication of widespread improvement that must directly affect the laboring classes, who showed their dissatisfaction by their votes for Bryan.

"Business men are confident of the future. And confidence means prosperity."

TONIC TO THE UTMOST DEGREE.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower was in Wall Street yesterday for the first time time the recent National campaign got under way. Crowds of friends called upon him. They came to congratulate him on the manly fight he made for honest money through the West, and they came, too, to ask his opinion and seek his counsel on matters in the financial world. They found him all confidence. He was unhesitating in his assurances that the victory won at the polls last Tuesday is bound to give to the country not merely relief from the threats of demagogism, but that it will install and establish unprecedented prosperity.

To a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Gov. Flower said:

"The whole outlook is changed. Prosperity is here, and here to stay—not confined in its opportunities to any one set of men, but assuring benefits to all; not confined to any part or section of the country, but embracing the whole land."

***

Is the victory big enough? Some Wall Street skeptics have been urging that election majorities were too small—the Electoral College vote for Mr. McKinley not large enough. They profess to be apprehensive that repudiation is scotched only, not killed. Gov. Flower says:

"The triumph is ample. We have won magnificently. Eastern people must not ignore the fact that there was an element of sincerity back of much of the Western support of Mr. Bryan's platform. People were poor. Farmers had had hard luck. Product prices for years had been sinking. Profits were out of fashion. Only mortgages held their own, and interest day came around often. It was not that such people believed that silver was a sure panacea; they only hoped that it might be a help. With such people anarchy was not the purpose. The great factor that swayed them was misfortune and poverty.

"But before the vote prosperity began to arrive. Wheat went up. Foreigners began from necessity to patronize the American farmer, and the American farmer began to be a little more considerate. The result of the election does not seem to the men of the West an onslaught upon them. The crowding evidences we have of re-established prosperity, the absolute assurances before us of better times, sure to grow better and better with each successive day, are recognized in the West as a blessing, just as we give it that recognition in the East. It is unwarranted for anybody to talk of resentment remaining in the hearts of the real men of the West. I believe there is no basis whatever for suggestions heard in Wall Street that granger Legislatures will be active from now on against Eastern interests. Instead of conflict, we shall have closer union than ever. The Atchison receivership incident in Kansas will stand by itself practically. We can count upon fair play. Prosperity guarantees it."

Gov. Flower believes the present strength shown in our grain markets will add materially to the better feeling which he sees already developing between Western and Eastern interests hitherto drifting apart. Up in Minnesota, he was told by important growers of wheat that 58 cents for grain at Chicago means really now a profit equal to that realized in the old days on dollar wheat. Mr. Flower, in his campaigning, came, of course, into closest contact with business men, having himself extensive interests throughout nearly every part of the territory beyond Chicago. Since the election he has heard from such sources assurances that the better times ahead are being prepared for there on a scale unprecedented.

Not only in the West, but throughout the whole country, says Gov. Flower, business men are down to hard pan. They have been so a long time. Store shelves are bare. Warerooms are empty. Manufacturing establishments have accumulated no stocks. The whole country is practically six months or a year behind where normally it ought to be, and it will require rushing activity to overtake natural demands.

Over the changed conditions in Chicago it is that ex-Gov. Flower grows most enthusiastic. The hurricane town has magnificently redeemed itself in the estimation of honest men, he says, and he adds:

"Chicago has risen to indisputable greatness. She is a new city. Her business men have made her so. Her record at the polls is a record magnificent in every highest sense. Cheap demagogues have been discarded. Spoilsmen have been driven to the rear. Political integrity is established."

***

Ex-Gov. Flower illustrates these changed conditions in Chicago by prospects which open for investment interests that he himself has there. With other New-York capitalists, he is the controller of consolidated gas properties in Chicago. They have been viciously attacked—virtually held up by Chicago politicians, just as in the old days M. Duval and Dick Turpin held up solvent folks they chanced to meet. Ex-Gov. Flower says that sort of thing is done for in Chicago. Chicago Gas, earning dividends, will be given fair play, and permitted to distribute to its owners profits they are entitled to. And the ex-Governor adds:

"The past trouble with Chicago Gas has been attacks from politicians who had acquired power. Now their power is taken from them, and our corporation will be able to go along undisturbed as an ordinary business proposition, earning profits and paying them out. Even in the face of shameless attacks the company has accumulated enough to pay the dividend just declared and to keep over in its treasury additional thereto $1,500,000. This means that dividends can be counted upon regularly. And when dividends are known to be legitimate and known to be certain, stocks that pay them do not kick around among the speculatives of Wall Street. They drift naturally into investment boxes. Personally, I am sure that from this time on our gas property in Chicago will get as fair treatment as is given to the Consolidated Gas Company in New-York."

***

Through his connection with the Rock Island Railroad system ex-Gov. Flower has close relations over a wide Western and Southwestern territory. He predicts prompt prosperity throughout all that section. He expects to see farmers in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska quickly feeling the betterment, and he looks for Texas to have unexampled prosperity. In every section where poverty has pinched severest he looks for a revival that shall be tonic to the furthest degree.

PEACE, NOT WAR.

While Wall Street has been worrying itself over the prospect of strained relations between the Western Union and Bell Telephone Companies, friendly conferences between representatives of the two corporations have been quietly going on, and arrangements of a different nature than those predicted by Stock Exchange gossip have been practically agreed upon.

On inside authority it can be stated that there will be no clashing between the two companies. From this inside source comes the assurance that both sides have virtually arranged matters to their satisfaction, and that the signing of papers is all that is now needed finally to settle all negotiations.

The same authority is responsible for the statements that in the future both Western Union and Bell Telephone will be operated with even more harmony than has heretofore existed, and that the telegraph company's officials have no cause to regret their end of the bargain.

WALL STREET TALK.

While Americans are congratulating themselves on the assurance of better times, and while the whole world is taking an interest in American security markets, there is a pronounced tendency abroad to get out of ultra-speculative risks of the Barney Barnato type. Much of the money realized by sales of such stuff will come here; but independent of whether or not this continues to be true, it seems to be certain that both at London at Paris South African mines and other hippodromes are about played out, for the time at least. Investors disposing of such stuff and buying British consols are responsible for sudden buoyancy in the latter.

***

From Chicago comes information to the effect that the American Spirits Company has finally been able to bring outsiders into line and establish prospects for profits. This information, not coming from usual sources, is probably true. The way the stock acts seems to point that way.

***

An officer of the General Electric Company intimates that plans will soon be made known for curing the embarrassments that the company suffers from its preferred stock incubus. Till that is done it is not anticipated that General Electric insiders will be inclined to look with approval upon schemes to give their common stock any extraordinary boost.

***

Missouri Pacific lags. There are rumors that some of its Southwestern connections are drifting into rival quarters.

***

While all the rest of the market was showing buoyancy yesterday, Bay State Gas, opening at 18, fell close to 13. People who imagined that Mr. J. Edward Addicks has really resigned something may find out before long that they who got what he resigned are really the gentlemen who deserve the sympathy.

***

Of the low-priced stocks coming into prominence yesterday, Texas Pacific reached an activity about equal to the transactions in Union Pacific—each being traded in to the extent of more than 10,000 shares, an aggregate beyond any recent parallel in those stocks. Union Pacific fell off about a half a point, while Texas Pacific rose a point and a half.

***

This record for the day in Union Pacific and Texas Pacific is interesting, because so significant of the disposition developing in Wall Street to prefer chances in properties whose reorganization has been completed and which are in readiness for the bustle of good times. Union Pacific's reorganization is in the future. Texas Pacific is past all that embarrassment.

***

A Director of the Bank of England is to visit New-York—and on business—early next month.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Merchants'	186
American Exchange	170	Merchants' Exch.	110
Broadway	210	Metropolis	425
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	National Union	110
Columbia	175	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	198	New-York	225
Continental	336	N. Y. County	610
Corn Exchange	280	nat. Bank of N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	90
Manhattan	200	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	188	Western National	113
Mercantile	170		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$109,039,319	
Gold bullion	49,148,674	
Total	$158,187,993	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,168,529	
Balance		$120,019,664
Standard silver dollars	$370,785,129	
Silver bullion	758,587	
Total	$371,543,716	
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,441,954	
Balance		13,101,762
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,819,434	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	111,991,846	
Total	$122,811,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,811,280	
United States notes	86,030,672	
Net outstanding currency certificates	32,895,000	
Balance		53,135,672
Treasury notes of 1890	$39,668,965	
National bank notes	11,685,775	
Fractional silver coin	14,662,850	
Fractional currency	31	
Minor coin	1,122,867	
Deposits in National banks	15,938,072	
Bonds and interest paid	2,739,820	
Total	$85,818,381	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,409,256	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,582,726	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,288,577	
Post Office Department account	2,549,324	
Miscellaneous items	1,851,597	
Total	41,681,462	
Balance		44,136,918
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		230,394,018

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$336,348	$2,814,594	$49,531,030
Internal revenue	493,762	3,333,738	54,639,902
Miscellaneous	36,362	394,421	7,580,202
Total	$866,473	$6,342,724	$111,801,134

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$156,000	$2,313,000	$42,839,300
War	166,000	926,000	19,660,513
Navy	242,000	508,000	12,997,534
Indians	63,000	346,000	4,460,840
Pensions	900,000	4,202,000	51,530,842
Interest	359,000	2,235,000	17,338,926
Total	$1,286,000	$10,530,000	$148,877,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,019,527	4,187,245	37,076,822

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$45,000	$46,950	$594,700
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	14,801	268,027	2,443,420

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$468,750,258	$85,805,337	$554,561,595
This fiscal yr.	43,467,287	5,767,027	49,234,314
This month	3,086,127	762,976	3,889,103
This day	68,520	26,435	94,955

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $493,762; from customs, $336,348, and miscellaneous, 536,362.

The National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $476,340.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ending Nov. 7 was $717,823, and for the corresponding period last year was $617,720. The shipment of fractional silver coin from Nov. 4 to 7 inclusive aggregated $221,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	..
American Bank Note	41½	..
American Surety Company	192	202
American Typefounders' Company	35	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	106
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	171
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	69	73
Brooklyn Elevated	6	..
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97	102
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76½	76½
Celluloid Company stock	60	61
Central & South American Telegraph	116	120
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	..
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	168	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111	..
ID. D., E. R. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	93	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	700
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62½	65
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98½	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 9, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	140	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	+2
16¾	17	840	American Cotton Oil..	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	.....
62¼	62¾	1,251	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	61½	62½	61½	62	+ ¾
111	115	80	American Express.....	111½	112¾	111	111	.....
10	10⅛	8,970	American Spirits Mfg.	9½	10⅜	9¼	10	+ ⅜
23⅛	24¼	1,295	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	24	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¼
122⅜	122½	30,058	American Sugar Refs.	121¾	122⅝	120⅜	122	.....
102¼	103	470	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	102½	103	102¼	103	+ ½
91	94	14	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91	91	91	91	.....
81½	81⅞	5,861	American Tobacco ...	80¾	82⅝	80¾	81¾	+1½
104	..	115	American Tobacco pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
24½	25	209	Ann Arbor pf.....	23	26	25	25	+3
16¼	16⅜	5,150	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	16½	16⅝	16	16¼	.....
26⅜	26⅞	7,458	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅝
⅝	⅞	610	Atlantic & Pacific.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
17	17¾	1,570	Baltimore & Ohio.....	17½	18	17½	17½	+1¼
12½	13½	7,930	Bay State Gas.....	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅝
24¼	25	391	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	.....
94½	95½	660	Brooklyn Union Gas..	96¼	96¼	96	96	.....
1⅝	1¾	700	Brunswick Co.....	* 1	1½	1	1½	+ ¼
56	63	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.pf.	56	60	56	60	+5
50⅜	51¼	302	Canada Southern.....	51	51	51	51	+ ½
16¾	17½	66	Central Pacific.....	16	17¼	16	17¼	.....
17⅞	18	4,141	Chesapeake & Ohio ...	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
163	..	100	Chicago & Alton.....	164	164	164	164	.....
83¼	83⅜	24,469	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	83¼	83¼	82¾	83⅜	+ ¼
77½	77¾	13,723	Chicago Gas.....	78⅝	78½	76½	77¾	+ ¼
79¼	79⅜	24,982	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	79¼	− ⅛
128½	129½	120	Chi., Mil. & St.Paul pf.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
105¼	105½	1,874	Chicago & Northw....	104¾	105½	104¾	105⅜	+ ⅜
148	..	140	Chicago & Northw. pf.	150	150	150	150	+5
74¾	74⅝	11,570	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	74¼	74¾	74	74½	+ ⅛
33	33½	4,196	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	32¼	33½	32¼	33½	+1¼
78	82	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	82	82	82	82	.....
26	27	4,210	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	26½	24	26¾	+3¾
18	18⅜	12,930	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17½	19	17½	18⅝	+ ¾
59½	61	250	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	60	60	60	60	+2
163½	164	2,840	Consolidated Gas Co..	158⅜	163½	158	163½	+6¼
128½	129	158	Delaware & Hudson...	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1½
160¼	161	1,200	Del., Lack. & Western.	160	160¼	160	160¼	+2
46½	46¾	1,900	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅜	210	Des. Moines & Ft. D..	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	2,281	Erie	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
22	23	20	Erie 2d pf.....	23	23	23	23	.....
31¾	32½	100	Evans. & T. H.....	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Flint & P. M.....	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	− ⅛
..	..	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	40	40	40	40	− ½
35¼	35¼	9,870	General Electric	35	35½	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅝
118	120	100	Great Northern pf....	117	117	117	117	−1
96	97	120	Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	+ ½
55½	55⅞	1,500	Illinois Steel Co.....	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	+1
9½	9¾	300	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	.....
14	17	100	Keo. & Des Moines pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
27½	28½	750	Laclede Gas.....	29	29	28¼	28½	.....
19¾	20	700	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20¾	20	20	+ ⅛
73⅜	76	179	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅜	+1½
152½	153¼	1,129	Lake Shore	152	153½	152	153	+2
65	67	560	Long Island	65	66	65	66	+4
52⅜	52⅞	11,705	Louis. & Nashville....	52¾	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	.....
1⅛	1¼	750	Louis., N. A. & Chi...	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛	.....
3	3½	395	L., N. A. & Chi. pf..	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
101½	102	7,821	Manhattan Con.....	101¾	102¼	99¼	102	+2½
108½	109	2,050	Met. Traction.....	110	110	109	109	− ½
9	10	2,910	Mexican Central	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
..	..	600	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ¼
77	80	×100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1½
65	67	400	Minnesota Iron.....	66	66	65¾	66	.....
14¾	14¾	1,810	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
30½	30⅜	3,354	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	5,165	Missouri Pacific.....	25¾	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24½	500	Mobile & Ohio.....	24	24	24	24	.....
27¼	27½	1,610	National Lead Co.....	27½	27⅝	27	27	− ⅝
90½	92	200	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
18½	19½	100	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	.....
6	8	125	National Starch	7	7	7	7	+ ½
45	46	10	National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
18	20	140	National Starch 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+4⅜
107	108¼	515	New-Jersey Central ..	108½	108¾	107½	107½	+1
96½	97	965	New-York Central.....	96¾	97	95⅝	96⅜	+ ⅝
13	14	350	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ½
30½	31½	200	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¼	31¼	31	31	.....
11	11¼	2,483	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11½	12	11	11	− ½
29½	30	1,685	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	30	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
12	13	20	N. & W., all in. pd....	13	13	13	13	.....
18¼	19¼	200	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
5⅝	5¾	2,910	North American.....	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	16¾	6,900	Nor. Pac., all in. pd...	16	16⅞	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	27⅝	15,695	Nor. Pac. pf., all in.pd.	26	27½	25½	27⅜	+2⅝
16	16⅛	6,559	Ontario & Western...	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
2	2½	200	Ore. Imp., t. r.....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20	25	100	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	.....
..	..	200	O.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd.	17½	18	17½	18	+2½
25⅛	25¼	1,787	Pacific Mail.....	25⅜	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
4	6	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	5	5	5	5	.....
31⅜	31½	43,141	P., C. & St. L. all in. pd.	31¼	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
17	18	1,175	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	16¼	17⅛	16	17⅛	+1⅛
18	18⅜	12,930	Postal Tel. & Cable...	88	88	88	88	.....
159	160½	270	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	159⅞	159⅞	159½	159½	− ½
2	3	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
5¼	5½	620	St. Louis Southw.....	5	5	5	5¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	1,556	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	1,050	St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43⅞	44	44	.....
124	126	250	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	123½	123½	123½	123½	+1⅝
15½	16½	600	Southern Pacific.....	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1
8	8⅛	8,655	Southern Railway.....	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
30¾	31	9,107	Southern Railway pf..	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+1
32⅛	32¼	7,851	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32¼	32½	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
11	11⅜	12,571	Texas Pacific.....	11¼	11⅜	9⅞	11¼	+1⅝
11¾	11⅞	11,083	Union Pacific.....	12	12	12¼	11⅜	− ⅝
3¾	3⅞	400	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
55⅜	55⅞	954	United States Cord...	55½	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	400	United States Cord. pf.	11½	11½	11	11¼	+ ¾
22	23	700	United States Cord.gtd	22⅞	23	22	22	.....
44¼	48	1,730	United States Ex	45	47	45	47	.....
11¼	11⅝	1,730	United States Leather.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
67	67¼	3,640	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67¼	66¼	67	+ ¼
25	25¼	1,830	United States Rubber.	24½	25½	24½	25	.....
80	80½	1,331	U. S. Rubber pf.....	80	80½	80	80¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	3,230	Wabash	8	7⅞	8	8	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	2,605	Wabash pf.....	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Western Union Tel..	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
89⅜	89¾	11,861	Western Union Tel..	88¼	89⅝	87⅞	89¼	+1¼
8½	8¼	5,653	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
32½	34¼	552	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	32½	34½	32½	34	+2¼
Sales....		410,566						

Silver.

65¼	65½	49.000	Bullion certificates....	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		
15,000		72
11,000		71½
10,000		72½
3,000		73
2,000		72½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
4,000		72½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		
15,000		33½
25,000		35
3,000		35½
2,000		36
Atch & Co & West 1st		
5,000		35
At., T & S F gen 4s		
10,000		79⅞
4,000		79¾
40,000		79⅞
10,000		79⅝
7,000		79⅞
18,000		79⅞
10,000		79⅞
500		80¼
5,500		79⅝
Adjustment 4s		
25,000		44¼
50,000		44½
500		43½
5,000		44¼
5,000		44½
6,000		44¾
2,000		44⅝
1,000		44
19,000		44¼
1,000		44
500		43¾
18,000		44¼
20,000		44⅜
2,000		44¼
Atlantic & Pac inc		
50,000		⅝
25,000		⅞
5,000		1
Brooklyn R T 5s		
5,000		78
1,000		77
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
12,000		106½
14,000		106
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
18,000s10F		100
Bur, C R & N 1st		
1,000		106⅛
Canada So 1st gtd		
8,000		109
Canada Southern 2d		
12,000		103½
13,000		103⅝
Cent of N J G M 5s		
1,000		116½
2,000		116
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
13,000		102½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
5,000		107½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
39,000		75
15,000		74⅞
5,000		75
1,000		74⅞
5,000		75
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
1,000		117⅝
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
2,000		99½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
5,000		101
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
16,000		100
Chicago & Erie 1st		
32,000		108
2,000		108½
Chi G & C Co 1st		
12,000		94
15,000		94½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000		45
5,000		45½
10,000		45
5,000		45¼
1,000		45½
Chi & N W ext 4s		
1,000		99½
Chi & N W S F 5s		
5,000		107⅛
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
5,000		103½
2,000		103¾
1,000		104¼
10,000		104½
Chi, St P & M 1st		
500		124¼
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st		
1,000		103
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs		
4,000		58
15,000		58¾
2,000		59
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		
8,000		90¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
1,000		93
4,000		93½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		
1,000		101
Int & Gt Nor 1st		
5,000		115⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
3,000		97½
2,000		97¾
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
1,000		72
Knox & Ohio 1st		
1,000		114½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
3,000		93
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s		
1,000		114
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s		
10,000		101¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		
5,000		116
Louis & Nash G M 6s		
1,000		115
Unified gold 4s		
30,000		80
1,000		79⅞
23,000		80
Louis & Nash cons		
5,000b3		103
L, N A & C cons		
4,000		86½
6,000		88
10,000		90
Manhattan Ry con 4s		
7,000		95
2,000		95¼
2,000s20F		95½
8,000s20F		95¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s		
10,000		73
5,000		72½
Mil & St Paul cons		
7,000		128
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		
3,000		113½
H & D Div 4s		
1,000		123½
1,000		126
Minn & St L con 5s		
10,000		101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
1,000		84½
10,000		85
Mo, K & T 2d		
10,000		114½
5,000		61
21,000		60¾
2,000		60½
25,000		60¾
5,000		61
1,000		60¾
25,000		60⅝
10,000		60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
9,000		79
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		
2,000		68½
6,000		69
10,000		68½
Nash, C & St L 1st		
5,000s3		127¼
N Y Cent 1st coup		
5,000		118
N Y Cent 1st reg		
5,000		117
N Y, C & St L 4s		
1,000		102⅞
23,000		103
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs		
12,000		135
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		
5,000		89⅞
3,000		90
2,000		90¼
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented		
2,000		113
10,000		113¼
25,000		113⅜
N Y, S & W G M		
9,000		71½
3,000		72
1,000		72¼
13,000		72½
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s		
1,000		106
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
20,000		49¾
45,000		49½
5,000		49¾
25,000		49½
25,000		49¾
25,000		49½
25,000		49⅜
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
10,000		37½
65,000		37¾
50,000		37½
60,000		37¾
10,000		37⅜
18,000		37½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
25,000		36¼
50,000		36½
80,000		36¾
15,000		36
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented		
62,000		81½
5,000		81⅝
5,000		81¾
8,000		81⅝
1,000		81¾
5,000		81⅝
44,000		81¾
65,000		81½
6,000		81¾
1,000		81⅝
7,000		81¾
2,000		81¾
2,000		81¼
Pitts & West 1st		
5,000		74
10,000		73
3,000		72½
Rio Grande West 1st		
1,000		76
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs		
1,000		45
St L & Iron Mount 5s		
3,000		77
St L & S F G M 5s		
3,000		95
5,000		96¼
St L S W 1st		
2,000		69½
St L S W 2d inc		
5,000		29½
8,000		29
St P, M & M 1st, Dakota extension		
1,000		114½
San An & Ar Pass 4s		
2,000		57⅜
10,000		58
Scioto Val & N E 4s		
5,000		84
So Pac of Cal 5s consld		
10,000		87
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
1,000		91⅜
25,000		92
20,000		91½
17,000		92
11,000		92½
10,000		92⅜
6,000		92½
10,000		92⅜
10,000		92½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s		
1,000		81
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs		
20,000		72
Tex & Pac 2d inc		
5,000		24
10,000		24½
12,000		24
15,000		24½
10,000		24⅜
5,000		24½
5,000		24⅜
5,000		24½
5,000		24⅜
10,000		24½
185,000		24
10,000		24¼
24,000		24⅜
20,000		24⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
1,000		98

Complete Bond Transactions—Continued.

Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000		72½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		
10,000		20⅞
10,000		21
10,000		20⅞
10,000		21
7,000		21¼
13,000		21½
13,000		21½
5,000		21⅜
2,000		21
5,000		21½
1,000		21⅜
5,000		21⅜
1,000		22
Col & Greenville 1s.		
10,000		113
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		
12,000		87½
1,000		88
5,000		87⅜
8,000		88½
5,000		88½
Col, H V & T G M 6s		
10,000		91
8,000		90¾
4,000		90¼
1,000		90¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
10,000		116
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
10,000		90⅝
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
10,000		72½
2,000		73
Duluth & Iron Range 1st		
5,000		103
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		
6,000		103½
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
5,000		65⅞
25,000		66
10,000		65¾
10,000s20F		65⅜
7,000		65¼
Erie 1st con 7s		
5,000		138
Erie 4s prior bonds		
1,000		92

59,990

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T.& S.F.gen.	79¾	80	79¾	80
12,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
3,000	C. & O. 4½s..	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
9,000	Mo., K. & T. gen.	60¾	61	60¾	61
6,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	39	39¼	39	39½
$40,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—It is asserted by William D. Barbour & Co. that the statement that the advance in price of Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols is due to the fact that an agreement has been practically reached between the Olcott committee and the dissenting bondholders, is not a fact. It is stated that no such agreement has been reached, and all consolidate mortgage bondholders desirous of protecting their interests are cautioned not to deposit their bonds until further notice.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The local market opened strong and active at an advance of one point in Storage common, Welsbach Light, and Philadelphia Traction. The balance of the list was fractionally higher. In the early session Lehigh Valley was the feature, selling up to 34¾, but heavy realizing caused a reaction to 33¾, and final sales were at 34, the same as on Saturday. Lehigh Navigation on the declaration of its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, gained 1 point, to 45, Pennsylvania rose ½, to 52¾. About noon the market showed a tendency to react on account of realizing sales, but the specialties kept the list strong, with particular interest manifested in United Gas Improvement, which advanced from 72¾ to 74. The dividend on this stock will be declared in about another month. The group of stocks closely affiliated with United Gas Improvement was also in good demand, closing at an advance of 2⅛ points in Welsbach Light and 1½ in Welsbach Commercial preferred. The Storage Battery stocks were only moderately active. The preferred closed ½ lower, at 33, and the common 1 point higher, at 31. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were neglected and unchanged. In the traction group Philadelphia closed ⅝ higher, and Metropolitan 1 per cent lower. The general market at the close was firm, with a broadening tendency.

The Philadelphia bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts increased $134,000, reserve decreased $1,643,000, due from other banks decreased $535,000, due to other banks decreased $2,-355,000, deposits increased $572,000, circulation decreased $54,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction on	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅝
Cambria	47	48	46	46½
Choctaw	8	8¼	8	8¼
Con. Trac. stock	21	23	21	22
Electric Storage	30¾	31	29½	30
Electric Storage pf.	32¾	33	33	33½
Electro-Pneumatic			⅓	½
Hestonville	51	52	49¾	
Hestonville pf	56	60	57	60
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	..	23¼	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49½	50	..	50
Indianapolis	19½	20	19½	20
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	22	20½	21½
Lehigh Navigation	44½	45¼	44	44½
Lehigh Valley	33½	34⅛	34	34⅛
Metropolitan Traction	108	109	109¼	110
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	16½	16¾	15¾	16
Northern Pacific pf	27½	27⅝	24⅝	25½
Pennsylvania	52½	52¾	52½	52⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	22⅞	23	22¾	23
Penn. Steel	38	40	39	..
Penn. Steel pf.	68	75	70	..
Phila. Traction	69⅜	70	69	69⅛
Phila. & Erie	17¼	20	..	21½
Reading	15 11-16	15¾	15¾	15 11-16
Rochester Railway	..	..	17	20
Union Traction	11	11½	11¼	11¼
United Cos. of N. J.	237	237½	237	..
United Gas Imp.	74	..	72¾	74¼
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3¾	3	3¼
Welsbach	53	55	51	52
Welsbach of Canada	2½	2⅝	2	2½
Welsbach Commercial	30	32½	29½	30
Welsbach Commercial pf.	68	70	65	70

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	86½	87½	86¼	87½
Newark Pass. 5s	103½	..	103	..
People's Traction 4s	93½	95	..	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent..	73	73¼	72½	72¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Local securities showed an advance at the opening, but the pressure was too great to be sustained, and profit taking resulted in a break of 2 to 5 points. Match opened at 145 and closed at 140. Biscuit declined from 63 to 61, Lake Street from 25 to 23. The general public, as usual, is buying now at these higher prices, and the pressure from that source is very likely to cause a further advance all along the list.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*37½		*35¾	..
Cal. & Chi. Can. & Dock.	*60	..	*65	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15	..	*15½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	35½	40	*37½	..
Chicago P. & P. Co	*40	..	35	37
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	48	..	47	..
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	*27½	..	*2¼	..
Chicago City Railway	*240	..	*225	..
Chicago Telephone	*170	..	*170	..
Diamond Match of Ill.	*140	..	*132½	..
Lake St. Elev. Railway	*23¼	..	*22	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*20	..	*17½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	14¾	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	..	..	*38	..
New-York Biscuit	*60½	..	58	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*230	..	*218	..
Street's West. Sta. C. L.	15	..	..	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*100	..	*97	..
Western Stone	*80	..	..	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	97½	98½	97½	98
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	98	..	98	..
C. & S. S.R.T.R.R. 1st 5s.	..	64	60	64
C. & S.S.R.T.R.R. ext. 5s.	*38	..	38	..
Chicago City R'way 4½s.	99¾	100	99¾

NEW PORT FACILITIES

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company's Work—An Immense Commercial Plant.

REDUCTION IN PORT RATES ONE OF THE RESULTS.

Magnificent Line of Wharves, Railroads, Floating Bridges, and Delivery Stations for the Handling of Merchandise.

The work of receiving and shipping goods by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by means of their new railroad and bridge float, at the foot of Montague Street, began last Wednesday. This marks an era in the shipping business of this port, simple as the mere statement appears.

The advantage to the commerce of New-York which will follow the completion of the railroad work by the company is so large that it must be regarded in the light of a great public enterprise, rather than the work of a private corporation. To be sure, the work has not been undertaken and completed for mere philanthropic purposes; it is the work of a corporation whose main purpose is to conduct a prosperous business successfully. But the effect of their enterprise will extend far beyond the scope and aims ordinarily undertaken by corporations.

When the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was incorporated in Albany, one year and nine months ago, it marked the actual consummation of plans which had had their inception three years before. The incorporation was announced at the time as the consolidation of nine-tenths of the warehouses, elevators, and storage warehouses of New-York and Brooklyn into one corporation, the capital stock being $30,000,000. The promoters announced at the time that their object was to rid shippers in this city of the necessity of "consulting the West every time grain was to be sent to Europe." Economy in the way of grain shipments, by saving time and labor, was the announced purpose.

Thomas A. McIntyre, who was the original promoter of the corporation, said: "For years the storage warehouse business has been in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. There are to-day 1,500,000 bushels of oats in New-York harbor which would be in storage if it were advantageous. With proper storage facilities there would be millions of bushels of grain stored here which are now stored in the West. For this reason alone Chicago is the greatest grain-handling city in the United States. There is no head or tail to the charges now made by competing stores. They are very much higher than those in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and as a result those cities get much business which should come to us.

"The exorbitant lighterage charges here also are a deplorable feature of the situation. The consolidation of storage and warehouse interests will give to New-York and Brooklyn traffic now absorbed by New-Jersey and Staten Island."

The capital included $17,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, $2,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, series A; $5,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, series B, and $5,000,000 common stock.

The securities were to provide, in addition to payment for the properties, $500,000 in cash. Dividends upon preferred stock were to be 6 per cent. and cumulative. All stock was to be non-assessable, and stockholders were to have no personal liability.

Earnings of the Stores.

The earnings of the various stores before their sale and consolidation were about $1,650,000 per year. It was calculated that under the new system the annual savings would be about $150,000, and also an increase in yearly earnings of about $400,000 was expected, this increase to arise from a maintenance of regular rates without rebates.

The list of properties the company acquired in fee simple is as follows:

Stores.	Frontage. Feet.	Stores.	Frontage. Feet.
Empire Stores	495	Clinton Stores	400
Fulton Stores	350	Stranahan's Stores	640
Martin's Stores	685	Laimbeer's Stores	470
Watson Stores	278	Excelsior Stores	600
Harbeck Stores	490	Finlay Stores, (South Pier)	400
Watson Elevator	115	Finlay Stores, (North Pier)	400
Robert Stores	330	Pinto's Stores	490
Mediterranean Stores	280	Atlantic Docks,	670
Pierrepont Stores	440	Atlantic Dock Co.—	372
Prentice Stores	670	Outlying Property	200
Woodruff Stores	372	German-American St.	400
Columbia Stores	210	Merchants' Stores	480
Dow's Stores	174	N. Y. Warehousing Co.'s Stores	450
Union Stores	335		
Master's Stores	464		
Nye & Commercial Stores	464		
McCormick Stores	464		

It acquired under leases the following:

Beard's Amity Street Stores, part fee, frontage, 157 feet; Franklin Stores, frontage, 464 feet; Beard's Erie Basin Stores, frontage, 2,216 feet.

This property, extending from Erie Basin to Catharine Ferry, a water front two and three-quarters miles long, embraced all the warehouses within that limit except the Robinson Stores, which were subsequently purchased for $1,500,000. The corporation acquired 265 brick warehouses, with a total floor capacity of 9,390,220 square feet, 4 9-10 miles of bulkheads, 38 covered piers, having an area of 1,159,893 square feet, and a berth length of 6¾ miles; open piers having an area of 17,806 square feet, and a berth length of 2 1-20 miles; 40 acres of storage yards, 16 grain elevators, having a daily capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and storage room for 20,000,000 bushels of grain.

A check for $12,278,758, one of the largest that ever passed through the Clearing House, was drawn Jan. 29, 1895, by the United States Mortgage Company on the Corn Exchange Bank to pay for a part of this property. The properties which were owned by corporations were conveyed directly to the new company.

Difficulties in Securing Property.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting some of the property. In many cases families owned all or a part of the stock and the ownership was of many years' standing. In some cases where corporations had to be dealt with, Mr. McIntyre was obliged to buy enough stock himself to get a controlling interest. A corporation with enough influence and standing to float and underwrite bonds had to be secured, and arrangements with the United States Mortgage Company were made. Having the Mutual Life Insurance Company at its back, this company could readily command all the capital it desired.

Then the titles to the property had to be examined, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company made the necessary researches. This part of the work had to be completed in about one month's time. This itself was a work of great magnitude, involving much labor and care. When it was completed holders of mortgages on the properties were instructed to be ready to get the money due them, and to cancel the mortgages on Jan. 28.

The Home Life Insurance Company held one mortgage for $400,000, and the Dime Savings Bank held another for a similar amount. The Mutual Life Insurance Company held mortgages amounting to $2,000,000, and the Seamen's Savings Bank held them to the amount of $500,000.

The character of the men interested in the transaction was a guarantee of its high aims. Among the officers and Directors of the new company were, besides its President, Mr. McIntyre, J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Atlantic Dock Company; Alexander E. Orr, William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; George A. Southard, President of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn; Theodore A. Havemeyer, and George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage Company.

Conflict of Owners Ended.

The consolidation ended at once the conflict in interests among the Brooklyn warehouses. There had been the keenest rivalry among the score of owners of these bonded warehouses, the most extensive in the country. The warehouses having their own officers, clerical forces, and their own schedule of fees, were in sharp competition with one another, and in some instances conducted with very little profit.

For these reasons it was asserted by the organizers of the new company that the scheme would prove to be an attractive investment. The properties they gained control of were, they asserted, in the same condition they had been in for twenty years. None of the methods of cheapening dock service had been employed, and the comparatively small increase in the growth of dock space in the city had compelled the grain which required storage to seek warehouse accommodation in inland cities. All this would be remedied by a consolidation of the Brooklyn warehouses and by improving these and operating them to the best advantage.

There was another feature of the transaction which was of great importance. This was that on the completion of the transaction which consolidated the warehouses, a funding scheme in real estate of immense proportions was effected. It was the first real estate transaction of a purely investment character known. The speculative interest was wholly absent. The securities were offered as negotiable properties, and were to be used as collateral for loans. This was, up to that time, a novel method of dealing in such properties, but one which real estate men had urged frequently, and which has since been adopted by other corporations.

An Immense Sale of Bonds.

The sale of $7,000,000 of the company's bonds by the United States Mortgage Company, at 103, with accrued interest, on Feb. 5, 1895, was an event which attracted attention in all parts of the country. The subscription was opened at 10 o'clock and closed at the end of an hour and a half, every dollar being taken. The amount would have been taken many times over if there had been an opportunity. This was an early proof of the success of the real estate funding idea, as well as of the company's business enterprise.

The new company proceeded with deliberation to carry out their carefully arranged plans. Naturally some time was required for the maturing of all interests. In the beginning considerable opposition was offered by certain interests. No new building to any extent was undertaken because it was not necessary. The first care was to get rid of all incumbrances and thoroughly to consolidate the business. The result was seen in the fixing of rates, the ending of ruinous competition, and the general economizing of the entire system.

Criticism was made in various quarters that reductions in rates were not great enough, and in most instances had not been made at all; that there must be some "scheme" or "job" behind it all. The President of the company, on the other hand, asserted that it was not contemplated to make an immediate reduction in rates. The first business of the company was to build up a substantial trade. Reductions and the like would come later. Measures that were undertaken as expeditiously as possible were the division of the warehouses into departments, so that no two classes of merchandise might be included in the same compartment, and thus minimize the danger from fire and reduce the insurance rates.

Measures were taken also to attract from the canalboats the grain which it had been their habit to store on board.

First Annual Report.

The first annual report of the company showed what had been accomplished in the company's brief existence. It was as follows:

Gross receipts from storage, merchandise and grain, wharfage rents, &c.	$1,675,687
Expenses, including rents, labor, insurance, coal, gas, repairs, office, salaries, taxes, dredging, stationery, and all other general expenses, including depreciation of tools and machinery	654,520
Net earnings	1,021,167
Interest on bonds	800,000
Balance, surplus for year	$221,167
BALANCE SHEET, Jan. 1, 1896.	
Cash at bank and demand loans.	$281,077
Open accounts	1,006,347
Furniture, Fixtures, tools, and machinery	33,942
Real estate, buildings, plant, &c.	28,019,000
Total	$29,340,366
LIABILITIES.	
Open accounts payable	$619,199
First mortgage bonds	16,000,000
Capital stock	12,500,000
Surplus year ending Feb. 1, 1896.	221,167
Total	$29,340,366

This showing was very satisfactory, particularly when the financial conditions of the year were considered. The company did not have control of all its property during the first three or four months of its existence, and hence labored under considerable disadvantage. The President in his report said: "We have been able to institute many economies, but most of them did not take effect until several months after the company had been organized, and for that reason our profits for the next year will be largely increased from that source. Statistics show that this company has received more than its share of the business of this port.

"The physical condition of the property has been well maintained, and many betterments and increased facilities have been added. As contracts have expired, uniform rates have been made and maintained.

"After a year's close attention to the business, I have more confidence in the enterprise than ever. With business at the lowest ebb in the great majority of the departments, we have been able to earn more than our fixed charges."

Plan of Operation.

The plan of operation of the company was thus explained by the President a few days ago:

"We have divided the property into three sections for the purposes of the proposed railroad business. The first extends from Fulton Ferry to South Ferry, with a railroad float and switch yard at Montague Street. The property begins at Catharine Ferry, but it would be impossible for us to cross Fulton Street. Montague Street, however, is a private thoroughfare, and Pierrepont Street is available for our purposes.

"The second section extends from South Ferry to Hamilton Ferry, with a float bridge at the foot of Baltic Street. The third section includes the Atlantic Basin, with neighboring properties. The first and third sections are now finished and ready for business. We are now having plans and specifications prepared for the second section, and will give out the contracts in a few days.

"We have made arrangements with eleven of the thirteen railroads having termini in New-York and Jersey City to handle their business for them on our property. Under these arrangements an empty car can be run down on one of our piers, can be loaded with merchandise directly from the steamer, and the car sent to its destination in the East, West, North, or South without further transfer of its contents.

"We will also receive at the float bridges loaded cars from all of these railroad lines, run them down to our stores, or on our piers, and transfer the merchandise directly from the cars into the store or steamship.

"The great saving here is apparent. If, for example, merchandise is shipped from Chicago to Liverpool, under the old system it is brought to Jersey City, say, in freight cars. It is carted from the cars to lighters. The lighters take it to the steamship piers, and the merchandise is handled just three times. It is the same way with merchandise coming in by steamer. It is handled once from the steamers to the docks, again from the docks to the lighters, and thence transferred to the cars at the various terminals. If the merchandise is stored in New-York or Brooklyn, the same process is executed.

"The cost of this sort of handling runs generally from 30 cents a ton to 70 cents a ton. We handled last year, our first year of business, 700,000 tons of merchandise. At 45 cents a ton as the cost of its threefold handling, taking a very low average, you have the enormous sum of $315,000 as the cost of handling alone.

"But not only is it a question of cost of handling. Most merchandise deteriorates by such a process. Take fruit, for example. You cannot subject it to such a process without enormous loss. Canned goods are the same. Even flour loses by excessive handling. In fact, fully as much money is lost by wastage as is lost by unnecessarily high freight and port charges.

"Now you will see a change. Under our arrangement with the railroads, freight stations are being established at convenient points along our property for the reception and delivery of merchandise for the Brooklyn merchants and manufacturers, so that it will be possible for a Brooklyn manufacturer to load his goods directly into the cars and ship them to any place in the United States or Canada without transfer or additional expense. He can receive his raw material or merchants can get their supplies in the same way.

"Another method for expediting matters will be that we issue bills of lading for goods shipped on our property just as soon as the cars are loaded. This will be another material accommodation for shippers.

"In a word, the manufacturer in Brooklyn will be virtually located on all the trunk lines coming into New-York, and will thus have a great advantage over manufacturers who are located at any single point along any of these lines, and the merchants of Brooklyn will be on the same footing as the merchants of New-York City. Their goods will not cost them any more than do those of the latter. They will be able to take their goods to the warehouses or stores directly, without any of the expense of transferring them across the river.

Need of Water-Front Railroad.

"Many plans have been drawn up by the engineers connected with the Dock Department of New-York City for a system of water-front railroads, so that large steamers discharging their cargoes at those points will be able to ship directly from the piers by cars. This was deemed so desirable for the commerce of New-York City that it was strongly urged that the city should undertake the construction of this railroad, even at a very large expense. Dock Commissioner O'Brien had not long ago an elaborate plan drawn up looking toward the building of an elevated road, the only sort that would be possible along West Street, but that would be well-nigh impossible in view of the crowded condition of that thoroughfare. The piers were to be double decked, and it all was to cost the city about $13,000,000.

"The Board of Consulting Engineers of the Dock Department, in a report a short time ago, said on the subject: 'The water front of New-York City is naturally divided into three grand divisions—the North River front, the East River front, and the Harlem River. The different rivers have little relation to one another, except as each relieves the other two from a class of traffic which it cannot accommodate.

"'Foreign commerce is now dependent on steamship service. The City of New-York has been built up and lives on her commerce. As the prosperity of the people depends upon this foreign commerce more than upon anything else, its development should have preference over anything else.

"'The old practice of the railroads terminating on the Jersey shore was to receive and deliver their freight in freight houses on the west side of the river, from or to which it was transferred to or from piers on the New-York side, these piers becoming the New-York City freight stations. This practice has gradually undergone a change, till, instead of being loaded or unloaded on the west side of the river, the cars are transferred across the river on floats.

"'The Port of New-York is not only in competition with other American ports for the transatlantic trade, but it must soon be an important competitor with English and other European ports for the trade of Central and South America and other foreign countries. If our country is to compete with England in these trades, our ports must furnish the same facilities for the care of shipping that the English ports provide. If we are again to develop a great carrying trade, our ports must be adapted to the care of the ships handling that trade.'

"This report shows what experts thought of the necessity for improvements such as the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company are making, and our company give all the facilities aimed at to that portion of the commerce of the port which originates and discharges in Brooklyn without any cost whatever to the city, and with a decrease in expense and a saving in time to the merchants.

"These facilities are further made possible in Brooklyn for the reason that there is no street between our piers and warehouses. Thus we are able to handle more merchandise than could otherwise be done.

"My own personal interest in this matter arose from my experience in the grain business with our inadequate storage and warehouse facilities. The wretched, old-time system of doing things caused me more worry than anything else connected with my business. I made a visit to Europe six years ago to inspect their storage warehouse system, and found that a London merchant who received a consignment of goods, instead of having them carted through the streets to his store, as our merchants have to do, at great expense and with much loss through wear and tear, just took out what he wanted for his own use and the rest was shipped to its destination with the least possible friction.

"I had become perfectly familiar with the Brooklyn warehouses, and it occurred to me that the only way to end the abuses was to buy and consolidate them. This has been done.

One Practical Result.

"One practical result of it is seen in the experience of a firm who have hired the Columbia Pier and fixed it up as a fruit storage warehouse. They made contracts with Jamaica and other Southern merchants to handle their fruit, and took it in barrels, in which it comes here. It is picked over the night after its arrival by the warehouse force, who are women, and put into crates made by machines right on the spot. Then it is graded and shipped. It would be impossible to handle that fruit as quickly or nearly so economically under the old system. Half of it would be lost by rotting.

"The science of business is to avoid handling. That is the aim of every one. The manufacturer now sells directly to the consumer. The middleman has disappeared. In the grain trade we used to have five men between us and the farmers. Now we deal directly with them.

"We have just begun operations with our new railroad facilities, and now for the first time in the history of this city our merchants carry on their business at equal advantage with the merchants of Boston and Baltimore and Philadelphia. There is not a town on the Atlantic seaboard that has not excelled us heretofore in its storage and warehouse facilities. Newport News, Va., has made tremendous strides, largely because it has modern methods. Brunswick, Ga., has improved facilities, and the city of New-Orleans has just spent $2,000,000 in such improvements as we have made. These other cities, while they cannot become formidable rivals to us as shipping ports, are doing their best to take trade from us. They have spent money, have made alliances with railroads, and in some instances have banded together. Their work has been accomplished mostly at public expense. We offer to this city such facilities as its merchants demand, and the city is not asked to spend one cent.

"Now, what will be the result to Brooklyn, particularly, outside of the influences I have pointed out? There will be a great impetus in manufacturing industries. It is much better for any factory owner to have his plant in a large city than in a small town, outside the consideration of rent, because in the city he has the choice of a better and therefore cheaper class of labor.

"I predict that Brooklyn will now become a strong rival in manufacturing of the Jersey towns. The great bulk of shipping in this country is done by rail. But there will be no advantage offered to manufacturers in, say Newark, which would not be available for them in Brooklyn. I think you will see Brooklyn become one of the greatest manufacturing centres in this country. For the first time the city has got direct connection with railroads, has become, in fact, a railroad town, with all the railroad facilities New-York enjoys. This is an end the city has long striven to obtain. It has projected tunnels to connect itself with the outside world. It now has such a connection.

England's Commercial Supremacy.

"I want to emphasize the fact that England's commercial supremacy is to a great extent due to the facilities she offers those who are in commercial pursuits. It isn't England's manufactures chiefly that make her great. She consumes a large part of what she makes. It is not her wealth of raw material. She produces nothing to any amount except coal, and her people consume that. It is her enormous commerce, and I tell you the London merchant who conducts his business from a little room, using public facilities for all purposes demanding more space, cannot be beaten in competition by a merchant who, while he can make no bigger sales or profits, is put to much greater expense than his competitor in operating his business.

"It must be remembered that New-York Harbor is not altogether the best on the Atlantic coast. The Hampton Roads Harbor is fully equal to it in many respects, and it enjoys the advantage of a warmer climate. The shape of the coast line in that vicinity is as favorable for shipping as it is here. Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and Newport News have every facility for commercial greatness.

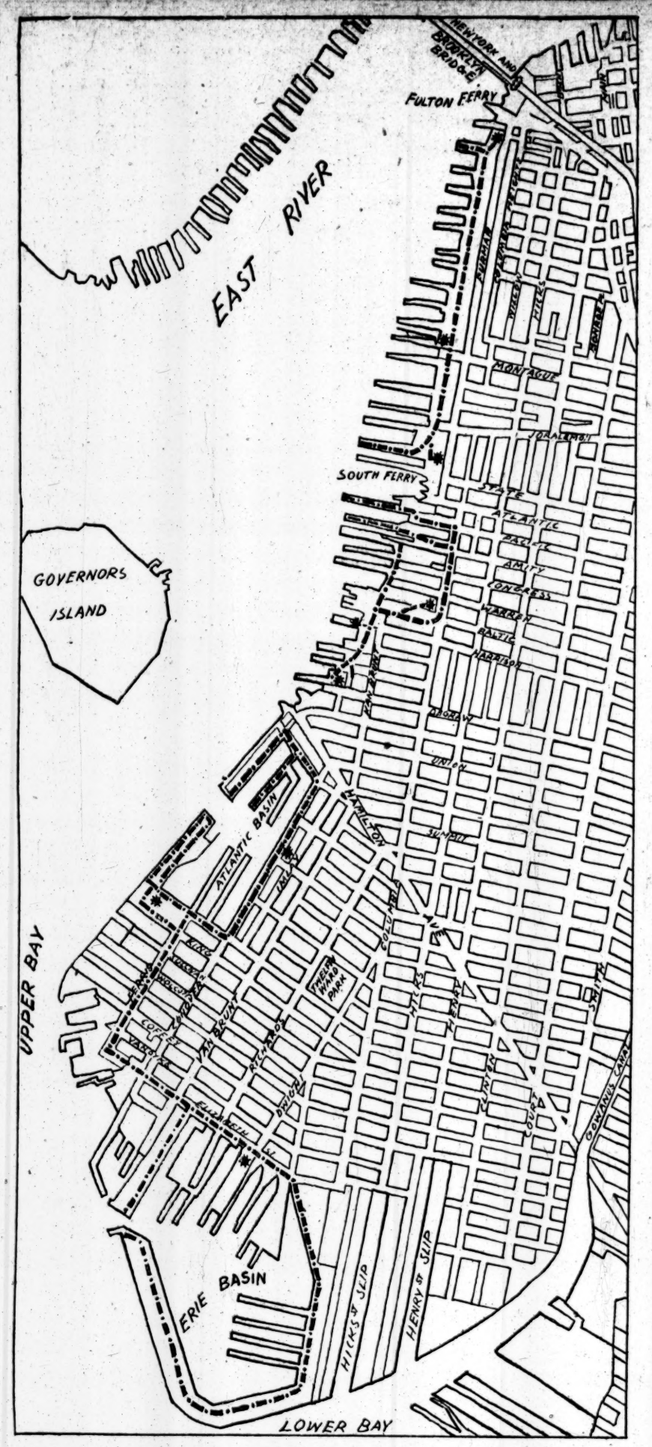
"At the beginning of this century there was not a great deal of difference between New-York City and Norfolk so far as the cities were concerned. Circumstances favored this port. It took the lead and has kept it. It became an outlet for a vastly rich and rapidly growing section, an advantage which Norfolk did not enjoy. Besides, there was more energy among the merchants and manufacturers here than among those of the Southern town. Norfolk's neglect of her great possibilities caused her to remain behindhand. We ought to get a lesson from that city's history. While every city on the Atlantic coast has grown and flourished, she repelled improvements and developments by her inactivity and disregard of the requirements of modern commerce.

Import Trade Not Decreasing.

"Now the import trade here does not decrease, largely because our market, with its vast requirements, precludes such a thing. Our export trade, however, has shown signs of declination for some time past. We see frequently, the spectacle of vessels discharging their cargoes in this port and then sailing away to other ports to get their return cargoes. They go to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News. That's just because it is easier and cheaper to get a cargo in those cities. Our port charges are higher than they are in those places.

"The water front of New-York is not the only element in our commercial life. Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Staten Island water fronts are in great demand, and their desirability will increase.

"In order that citizens may understand what is being done, and will be done, to increase our port facilities, these facts are set forth. When they are clearly understood people will realize to how great an extent our projects are a public enterprise and advantage."



MAP OF IMPROVED BROOKLYN WATER FRONT, SHOWING RAILROADS AND STATIONS.

Biggest System in the World.

The warehouse interest now controlled by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is far and away the greatest private warehouse system in the world. The frontage controlled by the company is greater than the water front from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. The continuous line of warehouses has been divided into three sections, the conditions of the city necessitating this. The importance of this line of property cannot be overestimated. There is nowhere in New-York such an unbroken line of warehouses as this. These warehouses are practically the receiving and storage facilities of the port. Nearly all the South and Central American trade is discharged at these docks, and there all the coffee and most of the hemp, hides, wool, sugar, and fruit that is imported here can be found. The Erie Basin and Atlantic Basin are entirely under the control of the company.

Variety of Shipping Interests.

An adequate idea of the enormous variety of shipping interests centred here can be had from an examination of the different steamship lines that have their docks along this water front. They are:

Demerara Steamship Line, L. W. & P. Armstrong agents.
Prince Line, J. C. Seager agent.
Lamport and Holt Line, Busk & Jevons.
Booth Steamship Company, Booth & Co. agents.
Red Cross Line, Shipton Greene agent.
New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, James E. Ward & Co., agents.
Norton Line, Brazil and River Plate, Norton & Son agents.
American and African Line, Norton & Son agents.
Navigazone' General Italiana, Phelps Brothers & Co. agents.
Cyprien Fabre & Co. Line, J. W. Elwell & Co. agents.
Wilson Line, Sanderson & Son agents.
Koninklijke West Indian Mail Dispatch, Kunhardt & Co. agents.
Vogemann Line, Simpson, Spence & Young agents.
Anchor Line, Henderson Brothers agents.
Union Clan Line, Barber & Co. agents.
Red D Line, Boulton, Bliss & Dallett agents.
Atlas Line, Pim, Forwood & Kellock, agents.
Red Cross Line, Bowring & Archibald agents.
Linha D'Vapores Portuguezes, Hagemeyer & Brunn agents.
R. M. Sloman's United States and Brazil, Funch, Edye & Co. agents.
Union Line, Funch, Edye & Co. agents.
Bordeaux Line, Funch, Edye & Co. agents.
Bermuda and West Indies Q., A. E. Outerbridge & Co. agents.
Trinidad Shipping and Transportation Company, George Christall & Co. agents.
Empress Insulana De Nav., G. Amsinck & Co. agents.
Munson Steamship Company Line, W. D. Munson agent.
Clyde Lines, W. P. Clyde & Co. agents.
J. E. Kerr & Co. Line, J. E. Kerr & Co. agents.
New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, Miller, Bull & Knowlton agents.
Merchant's Line, W. R. Grace & Co. agents.
West Coast Line, Brown, Beeche & Co. agents.
Baranquilla Steamship Line, Ebel & Co. agents.
Atlantic Line, Furness, Withy & Co. agents.
Mediterranean and New-York Steamship Company, Phelps Brothers & Co. agents.

There are thirty-six lines of steamships whose vessels come regularly to this port and go to all ports of the world. They bring here the products of every clime, and carry back with them the merchandise and products of this country.

The process of loading in this port is what has been and is still the costly experience for them. That is because the shipments from the great and inexhaustible West, having once arrived in Jersey City by rail, cannot be transferred to shipboard without undergoing the tedious and expensive course Mr. McIntyre has detailed. The drawbacks have in some cases operated to such an extent as to be absolutely prohibitory, and vessels have not hesitated to go empty from this port, having discharged their cargoes and find their return cargoes in other ports.

The new company have calculated that, when their improvements have been completed, the shipping trade of this port in many branches will be doubled. That this discrimination, coupled with excessive port charges, has kept away from this port an enormous shipping trade there cannot be the slightest doubt.

Mr. A. H. Andrews, Secretary of the New-York Produce Exchange, submitted a report last March to the New-York State Senate, which gave facts regarding port charges here and elsewhere, which are very instructive reading for business men here.

According to this report, the charges in this port and in the Ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, Newport News, Norfolk, and Portland were, up to that time, as follows:

CHARGES OF THE BROOKLYN STORES.

Receiving, weighing, and discharging on all sound grain, including guarantee, first ten days or part thereof, ⅝ of a cent per bushel.

Every succeeding ten days or part thereof, ¼ of a cent per bushel.

Delivering to ocean vessels, at store, ½ of a cent per bushel.

Trimming ocean vessel at store, $2 per 1,000 bushels.

Delivering coastwise vessel, at store, including trimming, $2 per 1,000 bushels.

Trimming from canalboat, $1.50 per 1,000 bushels.

Trimming in vessel, paid by vessel, $2 per 1,000 bushels.

Note—Buyers pay one-half of the weighing charge and the ½ cent per bushel for transportation of elevator. This makes the terminal charge by floating elevators about 1¼ cent per bushel.

If grain is taken from Brooklyn stores and delivered free on board afloat to vessel, the charges would be as follows:

Half-weighing at store, collected by the seller, 5-16 cent per bushel.

For lighterage, ½ cent per bushel.

For putting aboard ship by the floating elevators, 1⅛ cents per bushel.

AT PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

An aggregate charge of 1¼ cents per bushel, with storage for twenty days. After the grain has been put aboard steamer, there is an additional charge against the steamer of $1.75 per 1,000 bushels for trimming.

AT BOSTON.

An aggregate charge of 1¼ cents per bushel, with storage for twenty days. After the grain has been put aboard steamer, there is an additional charge against the steamer for trimming, some of the lines paying from 3-10 to 1-3 of a cent per bushel, others at the rate of 50 cents per man per hour for day work, and 60 cents per hour for night work.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

One-half cent per bushel on grain coming down the Mississippi River on barges. For grain arriving by rail, the elevator being owned by the railroad company, no separate charge is made, being absorbed in the through rate. After the grain is put aboard steamer, there is an additional charge against the steamer of $1.25 per 1,000 bushels for trimming.

AT NEWPORT NEWS, NORFOLK, AND PORTLAND.

There is no separate charge. The grain is taken on through rate, and the elevator being owned by the railroad company, the charge is absorbed in the through rate. After the grain is put aboard the steamer, there is an additional charge against the steamer of $3 per 1,000 bushels for trimming at both Newport News and Norfolk, but the like charge at Portland I have not been able to ascertain.

There is here a partial showing of the difference in the various items and charges. As a matter of fact, experts say, it is well-nigh impossible to make a complete and accurate table of these differences, owing to the multitude of different schedules and items here. The information regarding the charges in other ports is not official, but is derived from trustworthy sources.

The enormous taxes laid on this port by these charges can be seen from the following tables of the grain trade alone, which are contained in Mr. Andrews's report:

Receipts of grain at New-York by routes, with percentage by each route, annually, 1880 to 1895 inclusive, (lack of space prevents us giving the figures in full:)

1880.

	*By Water.	By Rail.	Total.
Wheat, bushels	30,214,159	29,278,087	59,492,246
Corn, bushels	35,384,458	25,692,352	61,076,810
Oats, bushels	1,453,342	12,544,618	13,997,960
Barley, bushels	2,621,550	1,307,967	3,929,517
Rye, bushels	1,319,300	726,449	2,045,753
Malt, bushels	837,926	1,077,927	2,815,853
Peas, bushels	124,208	373,688	497,896
Total bushels.	71,954,952	71,901,088	143,856,040
Per cent. by each route	50.01	49.99	100.00

*Including—By canal, 69,345,829; by river and coast, 2,609,123. Total, 71,954,952. Details can not now be furnished.

1881.

	By Canal. Bushels.	By River and Coast. Bushels.	By Rail. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
Wheat	13,870,070	242,907	30,184,135	44,297,112
Corn	18,944,000	760,773	26,228,177	45,932,950
Oats	1,831,305	159,902	12,093,650	14,084,857
Barley	2,128,750	182,884	1,352,468	3,664,102
Rye	570,300	139,789	720,015	1,430,164
Malt	763,668	154,996	1,901,580	2,820,244
Peas	80,817	942	208,074	290,833
Total.	38,188,910	1,642,193	73,289,099	113,120,202
Per cent. by each route	33.75	1.46	64.79	100.00

1890.

	By Canal. Bushels.	By River and Coast. Bushels.	By Rail. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
Wheat	9,276,600	151,332	6,366,925	15,794,857
Corn	16,272,200	75,866	17,913,400	34,261,466
Oats	1,556,700	7,100	32,180,200	33,744,000
Barley	1,687,700	424,140	2,183,800	4,295,640
Rye	627,200	66,716	534,477	1,228,393
Malt	741,100	121,272	4,164,166	5,026,538
Peas	23,900	14	595,100	619,014
Total.	30,185,400	846,440	63,938,068	94,069,908
Per cent. by each route	31.78	0.90	67.32	100.00

1891.

	By Canal. Bushels.	By River and Coast. Bushels.	By Rail. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
Wheat	6,523,700	143,727	22,235,000	28,922,427
Corn	2,170,500	92,328	23,482,150	25,744,978
Oats	4,566,500	.....	20,640,600	25,207,100
Barley	1,052,300	223,858	2,218,050	3,494,208
Rye	.....	2,500	158,535	161,035
Malt	308,500	.....	3,553,200	3,921,700
Peas	8,600	1,100	470,800	480,500
Total.	14,690,100	463,513	72,778,335	87,931,948
Per cent. by each route	16.71	0.52	82.77	100.00

Aggregate receipts of grain at New-York by routes, with percentage by each route, annually, 1880 to 1895, inclusive:

	By Canal Bushels.	Per Cent.	By River and Coast, Bushels.	Per Cent.
1880	69,345,829	48.20	2,609,123	1.81
1881	38,188,910	33.75	1,642,193	1.46
1882	32,148,343	36.87	1,371,950	1.57
1883	41,214,293	43.31	2,531,980	2.68
1884	37,924,524	43.36	1,444,989	1.65
1885	29,926,879	30.41	2,929,656	2.98
1886	43,995,853	42.14	1,204,039	1.15
1887	46,069,200	47.19	744,407	0.76
1888	34,020,600	44.11	2,605,362	3.38
1889	33,994,590	39.71	1,184,195	1.38
1890	30,185,400	31.78	846,440	0.90
1891	31,696,694	24.68	535,229	0.42
1892	26,780,675	20.15	967,585	0.73
1893	43,835,800	41.03	1,191,684	1.12
1894	43,031,800	49.82	817,802	0.94
1895	14,690,100	16.71	463,513	0.52

	Total by all Rail. Bushels.	Per Cent.	Routes. Bushels.	Per Cent.
1880	44,901,088	49.99	143,856,040	100
1881	73,289,099	64.79	113,120,202	100
1882	75,672,008	61.56	197,193,283	100
1883	51,389,834	54.01	95,155,727	100
1884	48,086,975	54.99	87,456,488	100
1885	65,563,023	66.61	98,419,558	100
1886	59,200,255	56.71	104,400,129	100
1887	50,755,235	52.05	97,509,142	100
1888	40,515,050	52.51	77,141,012	100
1889	50,434,748	58.91	85,613,533	100
1890	63,938,068	67.32	94,969,908	100
1891	96,194,173	74.90	128,426,096	100
1892	105,111,076	79.12	132,859,336	100
1893	61,802,966	57.85	106,830,450	100
1894	42,535,695	49.24	86,385,297	100
1895	72,778,335	82.77	87,931,948	100

Exports of grain from New-York, 1880 to 1895, inclusive:

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Wheat	61,908,029	41,788,767	37,620,103	21,712,653
Corn	49,875,430	31,614,480	9,012,373	25,445,262
Oats	427,959	434,337	170,586	147,855
Barley	254,833	7,442	6,616	8,813
Rye	2,181,183	1,074,163	1,980,586	5,088,084
Peas	416,282	203,637	461,447	184,585
Total.	115,063,666	75,182,826	49,251,711	52,586,752

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Wheat	28,801,525	16,786,138	32,601,670	41,885,980
Corn	11,862,469	20,887,556	21,078,070	12,299,410
Oats	2,457,261	6,261,191	761,713	151,628
Barley	76,343	12,004	86,629	46,264
Rye	4,846,088	655,155	279,621	356,847
Peas	172,707	199,844	333,368	195,896
Total.	48,216,393	50 782,188	55,141,066	54,936,034

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Wheat	12,609,242	10,916,604	12,549,946	46,514,006
Corn	14,509,061	28,566,313	24,550,165	12,819,911
Oats	125,755	1,562,993	9,301,046	3,205,466
Barley	48	29,022	275,313	1,869,569
Rye	6,237	1,070,092	1,351,726	4,448,675
Peas	144,116	272,914	371,814	668,069
Total.	27,395,359	42,418,448	48,400,010	69,525,786

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat	49,789,463	38,047,932	25,142,294	24,239,799
Corn	18,279,578	12,802,039	10,585,771	19,584,847
Oats	3,742,812	5,197,007	382,805	1,497,587
Barley	738,059	257,944	23,619	118,650
Rye	3,261,508	439,459	20,925	.....
Peas	686,845	473,706	365,013	290,242
Total.	76,498,205	57,218,177	36,520,427	45,731,125

No Pool of Railroads.

There can be no charge that the railroads are entering into a pool in this combination. As a matter of fact, the only profit they will get will be that of freights which will accrue from increased business.

The work of improvement upon the wharfs and warehouses, which will work a revolution in certain shipping trades of this port, began last January, and is so far completed that on Wednesday, Nov. 4, operations by the improved system began.

The first of the three sections—i. e., that section extending from Fulton Ferry to South Ferry—has been fitted with a double-track railroad, running the entire length of the section. It should be borne in mind that no street separates the company's storage warehouses from their piers. This space is utilized, among other ways, by the construction of

lands on the Brooklyn side up to the low-water mark, and a grant had to be obtained from this city before a clear title could be had. That land which lay within the high-water mark was secured in 1836 by owners of adjoining lands, and this line has since been known as the line of 1836. Then the limit of filling in was extended to what is called the line of 1857. The point to which filling may be extended was again extended in 1873. The Erie Basin by this filling-in process, has been extended from 200 feet to 500 feet.

The Rapalye farm belonged to a royalist who in 1776 fled to England, taking with him the town records. His property was subsequently confiscated and sold at public auction. It was purchased by Joshua Sands, and from him comes the name of Sands Street. It is said he was the first real estate dealer in Kings County. In one of his advertisements of building lots for sale in 1804 he said that a bridge would soon be built across the East River.

The offices of the company are at 66 and 68 Broad Street, New-York City.

The officers are as follows: President—Thomas A. McIntyre; First Vice President—David Dows, Jr.; Second Vice President and Treasurer—William A. Nash; Secretary—Samuel Taylor, Jr.; General Manager—J. Brice Martin; Assistant Treasurer—Warren B. Nash; Assistant Secretary—John Alvin Young; Auditor—Henry E. Nitchie; Controller—Wilbur McIntyre.

Directors—Term ending the fourth Wednesday of February, 1900: George H. Southard, William Coverly, Thomas A. McIntyre; term ending the fourth Wednesday of February, 1898: George W. Young, James Timpson, Theodore A. Havemeyer; term ending the fourth Wednesday of February, 1898: Francis D. Beard, David Dows, Jr., Frederick J. Middlebrook; term ending the fourth Wednesday of February, 1897: Samuel Taylor, Jr., William A. Nash, Franklin Woodruff, James S. T. Stranahan.

AMERICAN SHOES IN GERMANY.

The Existing Demand May Be Met by Ultimate Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—American manufacturers of shoes who have found a market for their wares in Germany have encountered fierce opposition by misrepresentation and a determination on the part of German manufacturers to meet the American producers by the adoption of modern machinery and the application of greater skill and economy in the manufacture. Consul General Mason, writing from Frankfort, has recently sent to the Department of State an interesting and instructive letter on the subject. He says:

"The Berlin correspondent of an American press association has been at pains to telegraph home the substance of a recent article in Der Schuhmarkt, a trade paper published at Frankfort, which attempts to contradict the statement made in a Consular report from this office to the effect that there is in Germany a practicable market for certain kinds of American-made shoes. The assertion of Der Schuhmarkt, is in substance that 'no market exists in Germany for American boots and shoes, for many reasons. German machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes is as perfect as the American machinery, and the shapes worn in America would not do here.'

"It is true, as he says, that German manufacturers have imported or copied most kinds of shoemaking machinery now in use in the United States. But they have not yet—notwithstanding all the progress that they have made during recent years—learned to organize their factory system and use the new machinery as skillfully as is done by the best American makers, and their product, in the opinion of experts whose judgment is conclusive, still lacks some of the substantial quality and the elegance of form and finish that characterize the best American-made shoes, and this the show windows of any German shoe store will clearly prove.

"That the better class of customers in this country—people who appreciate and demand the best that can be had of everything that pertains to dress and the comforts and luxury of life—have welcomed the introduction of American-made shoes, is affirmed, not only by observation, but by the testimony of numerous dealers who are practically familiar with the trade. Among the numerous letters that have been received at this office from German importers and dealers who approve and confirm the now challenged Consular report, is one from a merchant in Northern Germany, a man of the highest intelligence and responsibility, who was a member of the Imperial German Commission to the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and who now writes: 'During my stay at the World's Fair in Chicago, I had the opportunity of appreciating the superiority of the American shoes over our German make.' The correspondent in Germany of The American Shoe and Leather Reporter, writing to that journal under date of Aug. 1, 1896, says: 'American shoes are exciting a great deal of attention here, and the subject has been widely commented on. Shoes are imported from the United States by a large house here. They are of the best grades, and are much superior to any of our manufacture. I receive daily inquiries from shoe dealers and requests for the addresses of large American houses. There are, however, many difficulties in the way of obtaining German markets for those unfamiliar with them; and Americans must remember that it will take patience, time, and capital before a steady volume of trade can be obtained.'

"This paragraph describes precisely the existing situation. A demand for American-made shoes exists, and will continue to exist until German manufacturers fully attain the high standard of excellence, combined with cheapness, that has been reached by the best makers in the United States. That they will eventually do this, is more than probable. Not only do they now use American shoe machinery, either imported or copied from American models, including the lasts and forms which the Schuhmarkt insists are so impossible for German feet, but there is hardly an enterprising shoe manufacturer in this country who has not in hand a line of samples of American-made shoes for his own information and the emulation of his workmen. There is now in construction in Würtemberg a new factory for the special manufacture of the 'Goodyear welt' and other standard types of American shoes. There is, moreover, a considerable and steadily growing import of ready-made shoes into Germany from Italy and Austria-Hungary.

"Whether the more or less permanent opportunity which now exists in this country shall be utilized or not will depend entirely upon the enterprise, energy, and intelligence of American shoe manufacturers in organizing to work this field, as the Germans have organized in so many branches of their industries, and are working to its full value every opportunity for export trade in England, South and Central America, Asia, Africa, and notably in the United States."

New Bid for Fire Island.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—William W. Brown of Buffalo has submitted to the State Land Board a bid of $40,000 for Fire Island. The last bid received for the property was $35,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Greenpoint Lumber Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Lewis P. Lasher of Brooklyn and E. H. Von Elbrecht and John J. Dillon of New-York City.

—The Chauncey Medicine Company, to manufacture medicine in Auburn; capital, $500. Directors—William Chauncey Gates, Jessie Knapp Gates, and Floyd J. Bartlett of Auburn.

—The L. M. Heymann Company of New-York City, to manufacture artificial flowers and feathers; capital, $2,000. Directors—L. M. Heymann, Joseph Marrone, and Carl L. Thiele of New-York City.

—The Martin & Gibson Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture bicycles; capital, $60,000. Directors—Hiram C. Martin, John J. Gibson, and Charles G. Shepard of Buffalo, and George W. Hook of Elmira.

—The James Gregory Company, to manufacture ship machinery and iron and brass work in New-York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Mary Gregory, James Gregory, and Charles L. W. Bremer of New-York City.

—The Magnolia Medicine Company, to manufacture various kinds of medicine in New-York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—Joseph H. Harding, Waldo Reed, Elizabeth W. Harding, and Ella G. Reed of New-York City.

—The White Star Milling Company, to manufacture and deal in flour and bakers' supplies in New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Arthur M. Bullowa, and E. E. M. Bullowa of New-York City.

—The Mejor Cement Company of New-York City, to manufacture cements, glues, and proprietary articles; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alphonse Major and Marguerite Major of New-York City and Joseph G. Frazza of Fair Lawn, N. J.

THE TELEPHONE PATENTS

OPENING OF THE ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Suit Now Before the Tribunal of Last Appeal—History of the Case in the Courts Below.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Argument in the famous case of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone, a suit to cancel the patent issued to Emil Berliner for a transmitter, and upon the result of which depends the continuance of the telephone monopoly in the United States, was begun in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, by Mr. R. S. Taylor, on behalf of the Government. He will be followed by Mr. Ferdinand P. Fish of Boston and Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York for the Bell Company, and Mr. Causten Browne, will close for the Government.

Before the case was called, Mr. Browne, in behalf of all counsel, asked for an increase of the time usually allotted for argument in a case (four hours) to twelve hours, but the Court limited it to the remainder of this day's session, then remaining, one hour and all of Tuesday's and Wednesday's, nine hours in all. Mr. J. J. MacNaught, counsel for the Standard Telephone Company, unavailingly pleaded for an hour in which to present some views favorable to the contention of the United States.

Opening of the Litigation.

This litigation was begun by direction of Attorney General Miller near the close of President's Harrison's Administration, and had its origin in a suggestion made by Mr. Charles H. Aldrich, then the Solicitor General of the United States. The facts are stated in the brief filed by Mr. Aldrich, who was specially charged with its preparation after his retirement from office.

He says that he was moved to recommend that an examination be made as to the validity of the Berliner patent, because of his discoveries while acting as attorney for Milo G. Kellogg, before holding official position, in an action against the Bell Telephone Company. The recommendation was referred to the Commissioner of Patents, who returned it with an argument to show that a suit to cancel the patent would be unjustifiable. That argument was deemed insufficient by President Harrison, to whose attention the matter had been brought, and Attorney General Miller, and after the investigation suggested by Mr. Aldrich had been made, the suit to cancel the patent was begun Nov. 17, 1891, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts; Messrs. R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Causten Browne of Boston appearing for the Government as special assistants to the Attorney General. Judge Carpenter, on Jan. 3, 1895, found for the plaintiff and decreed a cancellation of the patent.

Taken to the Court of Appeals.

The Bell Company took the case to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, which on June 14, 1895, in an opinion read by Judge Putnam, for himself, and Judges Colt and Nelson, reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, with instructions to dismiss the bill. From that decree the United States appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principal ground upon which the Government asked the cancellation of the patent, as shown by the briefs, was the extraordinary delay in its issue by the Patent Office, which, it was claimed, was in effect a fraud upon the public. Berliner's original application for a transmitter was filed June 4, 1877; in 1878, the application came into the possession and under the control of the Bell Company; and the patent was not granted until November, 1891, thus extending for a period of seventeen years from the latter date the monopoly of telephonic transmission secured by the issue of the original Bell patent, in 1876, or a total period of thirty-two years.

But counsel for the Government urged the cancellation upon the additional grounds:

1. That a patent issued to Berliner in 1880 covered the same invention as that covered by the invention in suit.

2. That the patent was not for the same invention described in the application as filed.

3. That, taking the application to date from the time when it was made by amendment to cover the invention described and claimed in the patent as issued, it was barred by previous public use for a period of more than two years.

The Bell Company controverted these propositions, asserting:

1. That whatever delay there was in issuing the patent, which in itself, counsel said, was not unprecedented, arose from the action of the Patent Office, and that the Bell Company had no control over it, and was not responsible for it—the system of the office was to blame.

2. That Berliner's patent of 1880 was for a receiver, not a transmitter—that he made and described two inventions.

3. That Berliner's receiver invention has never gone into commercial use.

Action of the Court of Appeals.

In disposing of the case by the Court of Appeals, only two points were considered—those of delay and double patenting—although the Government counsel assumed that the four given to the bill, as originally filed, were open to discussion in the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Putnam's opinion, in effect, held (1) that no obligation to extraordinary diligence by the Bell Company arose from the circumstances, and that a patent cannot be declared invalid for non-performance of any such obligation, however arising; and (2) that the Commissioner of Patents was not without power to issue the patent if he found the facts authorized it; that he was by law the judge of the facts, and that it did not appear he was mistaken as to what the facts were, and, therefore, that the case was not one for the interference of a court of equity.

In the present argument counsel will follow the same general line of argument as that laid down in the courts below.

Much interest is taken in the case, especially by companies desirous of entering the telephone field, and besides the literature furnished by the attorneys for the parties of records, two briefs, for permission of the Court, were submitted by McNaught & Redding, solicitors of the Standard Telephone Company, in support of the position of the United States. Their briefs discussed the propositions (1) that the Berliner transmitter patent was void because patents covering the same had been issued in foreign countries to Berliner, Edison, and Blake, and had expired before the issuing of the Berliner patent; (2) that the novelty in the Berliner patent (if any) was in the mechanical adjustment of the electrodes and not, as claimed by counsel for the Bell Company, in its mode of operation and the electrical principles employed. These points were not made in the court below, and counsel for the Bell Company replied to the briefs by a citation of authorities to show that an appellate court would not enter into a consideration of matters not presented to the lower courts.

Starving Boy Found in a Hallway.

Nathan Kornblum, thirteen years old, of 181 Norfolk Street, was found in a half-famished condition in the doorway of 149 Bowery early yesterday morning by Policeman Von Diezelski of the Eldridge Street Station. The boy said that his father, who is a tailor, had driven him from home a week ago, and that he had subsisted by begging food from Bowery restaurants, and sleeping in hallways. Magistrate Mott turned the lad over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

One Church for School Children.

Mayor Strong has thus far received but one reply to his appeals to the clergy to open the church schools to the unhoused school children. The reply was from the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. Mr. Peters places his church at the disposal of the city to aid in the proposed good work.

THE CASE OF W. K. FREEMAN.

Court Officials Deny that He Was Convicted by Conspiracy.

The allegation that Walter K. Freeman, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, has been made the victim of unjust persecution caused considerable commotion among the criminal court officials yesterday. Freeman was convicted of improper conduct toward Sarah E. Work, sixteen years old, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He claims that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy, and that the Westinghouse Electric Company was interested in securing his conviction, because he owned some valuable patents which the company had contested.

Judge Newburger, who sentenced Freeman, was very indignant yesterday over the statement that he had had a quarrel with Freeman, and that this had influenced him in pronouncing the sentence. "I never knew Freeman, and never saw him in my life until he was placed on trial," said Judge Newburger. "The man intended is probably an attorney whose name is similar to mine. He is frequently called 'Judge,' and although his name is pronounced the same as mine, it is spelled differently.

"The verdict of the jury was a just one, according to the evidence, and the sentence of ten years was, I believe, deserved. The charge of conspiracy made by Agent Stewart of the Parkhurst society is entirely false."

Attorney Frank Moss, who will be associated with Howard P. Okie in the defense of Freeman on his second trial, was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"We cannot say anything about the facts in the case yet," said he, "but if what he says is true, the case calls for a thorough investigation. I have had a talk with Freeman, and what he told me makes this a most remarkable case. The manner in which it was conducted should be investigated, for if what he says is true, he has been made the victim of persecution."

Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who conducted the case for the people, said that the prosecution was neither instigated nor aided by the Westinghouse Company. "I did hear," he said, "that an attempt would be made to prosecute Perry, one of the leading witnesses for the people, for perjury. I said at the time that if Perry was arrested on the motion of Freeman I would move for his discharge on his own recognizance."

A BANKER'S REMINISCENCE.

The Hard Times of Van Buren's Term Brought to Mind.

The veteran President of one of the largest banks in New-York, writing a post-election congratulatory note to one of his Directors who is confined at home by sickness, indulged in the following terse bit of reminiscence:

"In the history of our country there seem to have been successive periods of similarity. Gen. Jackson killed the United States Bank and favored the idea of the Government confining itself to gold and silver for the business of the country. Mushroom State banks sprang up liberally. Some of the State banks were chosen in which to deposit Government funds. These were dubbed the 'pet banks.' Money became plenty, such as it was, and could be borrowed on almost any security, and in 1836 everything was booming. Speculation was rife, and the price of real estate and almost every kind of property went out of sight.

"In 1837 the boom collapsed, all the banks failed, and business houses went down. From all accounts those were the hardest times ever known in this country. In that year Martin Van Buren became President, and he had a hard row to hoe. When he took his seat the Treasury was full, so much so that Congress voted $40,000,000 to the States, and some of it was distributed. But after the panic and failure of the 'pet banks,' by which the Government lost a large amount of money, the distribution was stopped. By reason of the hard times importations fell off, and the revenues declined so that there was not enough money to pay the expenses of the Government. Martin Van Buren went in with everything flourishing and came out with $30,000,000 increased indebtedness."

Many stories are told of the proneness of the officers of some of the "wildcat" banks in this city subsequent to 1837 to receive presents from the customers of their banks. Mr. George Curtis, the first Cashier of the Bank of Commerce and one of the organizers of the New-York Clearing House Association, adopted an original way of dealing with the "present" givers. Whenever he received a gift which he could not immediately return he would cause the article to be placed in the discount room, and would relate its history at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

PARKHURST SOCIETY WINS.

Gets Money That Was Left by Charles B. Beck.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime won the decision in the trial of an action before Judge Truax, in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to decide whether Anthony Comstock's Society for the Suppression of Vice or Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime was entitled to a bequest of $200,000, under the will of the late Charles Bathgate Beck.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, through its counsel, Daniel McClure, asked the court to construe the will of Mr. Beck, and to decide which society was entitled to the bequest. After providing for his nearest relatives, Mr. Beck bequeathed his residuary equally among Columbia College, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the New-York Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice contended that the lawyer who drew the will had made an error, and used the word prevention instead of suppression, when it had been Mr. Beck's desire to include Mr. Comstock's society in his residuary. Lawyer Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society presented as a witness former Judge Charles Donohue, who testified that prior to 1891 he had had several conversations with Mr. Beck, and that the latter declared himself interested in the Parkhurst society.

William Johnson, a cousin of Mr. Beck, testified that a few days before the will was executed Mr. Beck had asked him for the name of Dr. Parkhurst's society. George Baker, who drew the will, corroborated this statement, and Judge Truax granted the judgment in favor of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

LOWER ASSESSMENT WANTED.

Edison Illuminating Company Asks the Courts for Relief.

The assessment on the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn as made prior to June - last was $627,000. It was increased afterward to $1,033,650. The company protested, without satisfactory result, claiming an overvaluation of $700,000. They did not ask for a new assessment, but demanded that the second assessment be cancelled, as it had been increased since June 1. Of the assessment of $815,900 on its real estate the company made no complaint.

In a proceeding before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to review by certiorari the assessment a motion was made by Edward M. Shepard for the company for an order to show cause why a return should not be made to explain the process by which the Board of Assessors arrived at the value of the stock. Assistant Corporation Counsel Breckenridge pleaded that the assessors had followed the statutes, and that the company had no right to criticise the methods of the board. Justice Van Wyck gave the assessors until Monday next to make a new return.

PLANS FOR RAILROAD WORK

MANY CONTRACTS MADE FOR EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

It Is Reported that an Electric Line Will Be Built from Bradford, Penn., to Olean, N. Y., by a Boston Syndicate.

Constructive work has already begun on several railway projects, which were contingent on the success of sound money. Much of this work is in the South, where a strong silver and Populistic sentiment prevailed during the recent campaign.

The action of President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio, in giving out contracts for several new locomotives conditional on the election of McKinley, was repeated in Texas and Mississippi, where contracts for half a dozen railroad bridges, to cost from $8,000 to $25,000 each, were drawn up under similar conditions.

Plans were accepted by the Directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad about a week ago for new machine shops and a new passenger and freight station in Macon, Ga. This work, which will begin at once, will cost something over $100,000. Contractor R. L. Bennett of the new Florida Western Railroad, now has 150 men at work on the section between Carrabelle, Ga., and Appalachicola, Fla., and it is announced that the new owners of the Seaboard Air Line propose to commence very soon on an extension from Cheraw, S. C., to Columbia, via Kershaw and Camden.

President Robinson of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad has practically closed contracts, amounting to $100,000, for the construction of division shops, terminals, and roundhouses at Fort Smith, Ark. Plans have also been prepared for rebuilding the roundhouse of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Road at Somerset, Ky.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad Company, which, on the first of this month, took over the property of the old Marietta and North Georgia Road, proposes to spend a large sum of money in putting the line in first-class physical condition. Henry K. McHarg, one of the Vice Presidents of the Manhattan Bank in this city, was recently elected President of this new company.

It is likely that work will soon be commenced on extensive docks at Huron, Ohio, for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The new docks will be used exclusively in the handling of ore. David Robison, Jr., of Toledo, who built the Toledo Electric Street Railroad, has bought a large piece of land on the east bank of the Maumee River at Toledo, and he will erect extensive mercantile docks and also build a short railroad to connect with the Toledo Belt Line. An order has been placed with the Youngstown Car Works by the Georgia Central Railroad for 100 new freight cars.

Information comes from Bradford, Penn., that a syndicate of Boston capitalists has bought from the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Road the old narrow-gauge right of way between that city and Olean, in this State, and will construct an electric line at once.

An expenditure of about $600,000 is contemplated by the Illinois Steel Company in additions and improvements to its Milwaukee works. It is intended to erect a basic steel plant, including two blast furnaces. The capacity of the present rolling plant will also be increased.

CANNOT ORDER LOWER RATES.

Decision Against the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Judge Sage's decision in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, is regarded as important to railroad interests. In the application to the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to make lower rates from Chicago and Cincinnati to Southern points, than from the Eastern seaboard to the same points, the Judge decides it is against the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to order the reductions.

Judge Sage points out that the right to prescribe maximum rates is a legislative right, which is not within the limits of the exercise of judicial right or power because a court of equity can never make a contract, although it can enforce or correct a contract.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, he rules, is not specifically invested and cannot be invested under the Constitution with either legislative power, or merely judicial power, and such quasi-judicial powers as are exercised by it are incidental and necessary to the proper performance of its administrative duties.

WANT TO ARRANGE TARIFFS.

Roads Interested in the Ohio Bituminous Coal Trade Meet To-day.

The railroads which have to do with the bituminous coal trade in the Ohio district hold a meeting in this city to-day. Among these roads are the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, the Columbus and Hocking Valley, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

A majority of the companies, some of whom are producers as well as carriers of bituminous coal, are anxious to bring about arrangements as to freight tariffs which shall be profitable and lasting. They have been trying to establish such a condition for a long time, but some disturbing factor has intervened.

At to-day's meeting it is not improbable that charges of bad faith will be made openly against some conspicuous railway managements.

RATES FOR STOCK EXHIBITORS.

Joint Traffic Association's Charges for the New-York Show.

Commissioner Blanchard has approved of the following recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in regard to exhibits for the Second New-York Annual Stock and Farm Show, Nov. 23 to 28:

On all exhibits of sheep and swine forwarded from the western termini of the trunk lines, full tariff rates shall be charged, but such exhibits, if unsold and reshipped within thirty days after the close of the exhibition, may be returned free, under live stock contract, to the western termini of the trunk lines by the lines which carried the same, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the proper officers of the exhibition to the effect that the shipments are unsold exhibits which have paid full tariff rates one way, such certificates to be attached to the manifest of each shipment. Full tariff rates will be charged in both directions on exhibits other than horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Gold Set Free in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Heavy deposits of gold have been made in this city the last few days, the total amount received by banks, trust companies, and savings funds being placed at $500,000. Of this sum $150,000 was deposited to-day. One bank this afternoon received $100,000 gold from a single customer who purchased the money in New-York and this city at a premium of one-fourth of 1 to 1 per cent. a week prior to the election. Most of the gold recently deposited was withdrawn and hoarded to await the outcome of the election.

Opposition to Railroad Bonds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A. L. De War, who is in London to float $3,000,000 of the new $10,000,000 of West Chicago Railway bonds, is meeting opposition from some of the financial papers and others. A dispatch from London says that the London Financial News warns investors that the elevated railroads have seriously impaired the profits of surface railways. The article closes with a fling, to the effect that when his lines were most prosperous, Yerkes displayed no anxiety to let the Britishers participate.

Mrs. Hetty Green Causes a Delay.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railway, advertised to take place in this city Nov. 10, 1896, was postponed to-day to March 17, 1897. This is the fourth time this sale has been postponed in the last two years. Rumor says Mrs. Hetty Green is responsible for the present delay in the sale, as she has plans for the purchase of the property for connection with Texas lines, which will not culminate before 1897.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—It was understood yesterday that through service to the seaboard over the Hocking Valley Road will begin about Nov. 23.

—The new railroad planned to go from Dayton to St. Louis, by way of Richmond and Terre Haute, will be known as the Indiana Mineral Railroad.

—The report that the West End Street Railway of Boston secured a lease of the Subway at a nominal rental for twenty years is at least premature. Vice President Cummings of the West End says that no such arrangement has been made.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports that in the week ended Oct. 31 there were carried over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie 393,712 tons of coal and coke. Total tonnage in 1896, 15,714,093 tons. Decrease from 1896, 2,822,135 tons.

—Receiver G. B. Harper of the Kentucky Midland Railway and Charles Benham, who is acting for an English syndicate, are discussing the sale of the road to the syndicate. Should this be accomplished the road will be made to connect with the Southern Railway system.

—Grain can now be taken from any Trunk Line terminus over to the elevators of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company without breaking bulk. The cars are transferred on floats from New-York and Jersey City, and are taken from the floats into the elevators.

—The recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, approved by Commissioner Blanchard, is that the rate on new steel and iron rails in carloads, minimum weight twelve tons, from Bessemer, Penn., to East Cape Girardeau, Ill., shall be $8 per ton of 2,240 pounds from Nov. 3 to March 31, 1897.

—Thomas H. Wakefield, a trial Justice of Norfolk County, Mass., and a well-known lawyer, died yesterday at Dedham, aged forty-six. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar at Boston Sept. 9, 1873. He had been a leading candidate to succeed Judge White as Judge of Probate for Norfolk County.

—Railroad men generally believed the story that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway is to absorb the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway—part of its system—and the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway. This will add in mileage about 689 miles. The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway would be taken out of its receivership.

"WORLD" MUST PAY $5,000.

It Published Prematurely Miss Monroe's Columbian Ode.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The New-York World must pay $5,000 to Miss Harriet Monroe, who wrote the ode for the opening of the Columbian World's Exposition at Chicago, in October, 1892, for having prematurely published the poem, in violation of her common-lay rights in the manuscript.

When The World obtained possession of an advance copy of the ode the fact came to the knowledge of Miss Monroe, and she telegraphed the paper a warning not to publish it. The editor is said to have responded, "We will take our chances," and the publication was made.

Suit was brought by Miss Monroe to recover damages. Defense was made that the copyright law of the United States had superseded the common law on the subject, and that under it no punitive damages could be collected.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York held otherwise, and a verdict in favor of Miss Monroe for $5,000 was returned. The case went to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the judgment below was affirmed.

The World endeavored to bring the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that questions arising under the Constitution of the United States were involved. But, said Mr. Justice Gray, announcing the opinion of the court, it has been held in many cases that that point must be raised by the plaintiff and not by the defendant. The decree of the Court of Appeals was final, and the writ of error must be dismissed.

A VAUDEVILLE SYNDICATE.

Formed in Chicago to Control the Variety Business.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A theatrical syndicate was formed in Chicago last night which is designed to make this city the vaudeville centre of the country. Robert Blei, lessee of the Schiller Theatre, and Gustav Walters, proprietor of the Orpheum, in San Francisco, are the men who have made this thing possible. The plan they are ready to put in operation comprises a monster syndicate, having control of theatres in all the big cities of the country, the building of a $150,000 theatre in St. Louis, and the complete revolutionizing of the vaudeville business in the United States. The syndicate has already established offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, New-York, and arrangements have been made for booking artists in Europe.

When this syndicate gets down to business it will control theatres in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. This string of towns is expected to make the syndicate a power among performers, for it will be able to offer them a circuit of thirty continuous weeks, with one big railroad jump.

PACIFIC CABLE COMMISSION.

It Meets for the Purpose of Organization in London.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In pursuance of the summons issued last month the Pacific Cable Commission met at the Colonial Office in London this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Lord Selborne, and was attended by the Canadian representatives to the conference, Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. Jones. Sir Saul Samuel, Agent General in England for New South Wales; the Hon. Duncan Gillies, Agent General in London for Victoria, and Mr. George H. Murray, one of the principal clerks in the Treasury, were also present.

The meeting was merely for the purpose of organization. Secretary Mercer arranged the lines of business to be pursued by the commission and the meeting adjourned until Thursday. It was announced that the commission would hold frequent meetings and make its report at the end of the year.

The McKane Property Troubles.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Court here to-day, Justice William D. Dickey presiding, Paul Grout, representing Ferdinand Reiss of Brooklyn, receiver of the Bauer-McKane property at Coney Island, moved for the appointment of a referee to pass upon the accounts of James McKane, brother of John Y. McKane, and the agent for the property in litigation in the suit of Bauer versus McKane. C. R. Hartmann, representing Almet F. Jenks, opposed the appointment. The papers were submitted, and decision was reserved.

A New Canal for Japan.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—A company has been formed for the purpose of cutting a canal across from the Bay of Osaka to the Sea of Japan. The canal will start from the Surgua, on the west coast, and having traversed a distance of thirteen and a half miles, will enter Lake Biwa. From Otsu, on the opposite side of the lake, a cutting of nine miles will bring the canal to the River Uji, which runs into Osaka Bay. Thus the whole cutting will be twenty-two and a half miles, and the cost 1,250,000 yen.

HINKEY AT FULL BACK.

Will Play There for Yale Against Princeton's Team.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 9.—The result of Brown scoring on Yale in the football game Saturday caused a ripple of comment on the Yale campus. Whether or not this can be taken as an unfavorable sign with reference to the game with Princeton next week cannot be said at present. There will be no more games until Yale and Princeton meet on Manhattan Field Nov. 21.

The next ten days will be spent in developing the half back, and Hinkey has at last been definitely decided upon for the position of full back. The race between Benjamin, Mills, Van Every, and Gilmore for half backs is very close. Gilmore is practically a new man. Last year he did not succeed in getting on the freshman team. His playing during the past two weeks has been very strong. He is rather slow in getting started, but he makes up for this by hitting the line with great force and by getting into almost every play.

Mills is disappointing, as he seems to play without any vim, and, though brilliant at times, usually plays just hard enough to assure his position.

Benjamin, on the other hand, plays with vim and snap, follows his interference well, and uses his head to good advantage.

Van Every plays with the dash of Benjamin, but lacks his headwork. His strong point is in bucking the centre. He often follows the temptation to leave interference, and as a result cannot be counted on with certainty. It seems probable that Mills and Benjamin will start in to play against Princeton, but Van Every is almost certain to receive a chance during the game.

Should Hinkey be compelled to leave his position his place probably will be taken by Hine, who was Captain of the freshman team last year, and who held the same position on the Andover team. He is well suited for the position, but is rather slow in getting started and kicking.

There is very little doubt as to the make-up of the rest of the team. Bass will be at left end; Rodgers, left tackle; Murray, left guard; Chamberlin, centre; Chadwick, right guard; Murphy, right tackle; Hazen, right end; Fincke, quarter back.

The substitutes are Connor for end, Alpont for tackle, and Ely for quarter back.

There is a possibility that R. Sheldon may play again, and if such is the case he will push Murray hard for the position of left guard. He has been on the field but little, owing to sickness.

A great difference will be noticed between the style of playing this year and that of last year. This is not due so much to the new rules as to the fact that Princeton's centre is her weakest point. The plays are very similar to those used by Yale so effectively against Harvard three years ago. They consist in massing the whole team behind the centre and passing the ball to one of the backs. He either goes straight through the centre or between guard and tackle. Another play is to change tackle from his position to the other side of centre and then send the man through the line or around the end. A guard is sometimes brought back to help the interference, as Harvard did against Princeton, but having so many men behind the line does not always prove satisfactory. The plays around the end are, as a rule, what they were five years ago, that is, the quarter back and two of the backs interfere for the runner, while a guard and tackle bring up the rear.

Application blanks for the Yale-Princeton game were given out at the Yale Co-operative Store to-day, and were in lively demand. Manager Garrison said to-day that they must be handed in before Nov. 13. Tickets for the seats will be sent out by the Yale management Nov. 16. About 4,000 seats are allotted to Yale undergraduates.

Manager Garrison has received a letter from the management of the Elizabeth Athletic Club assuring the Yale management that the reported statement that Yale robbed the Elizabeth team of enough points to win the game a week ago, at the Yale Field, was not official. The Elizabeth manager says that, although two close decisions went against his team, both were on a single touch-down, which Elizabeth got finally, and so the decisions did not affect the score in the slightest.

ARTIST CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A Former Roommate Says Mr. Crewe Stole Clothing.

Matthew O'Rourke, arrested on a charge of robbing the apartments of William S. Crewe, an artist, of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, was again arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, but as Crewe failed to appear against him, O'Rourke was remanded by Magistrate Cornell until to-day.

An hour later Crewe was brought into court himself, a prisoner, and was identified as Lord William Sinclair Crewe, who was in the same court three years ago charged with larceny. The complainant against Crewe yesterday was Baron Carl E. Von Jungenfeld of 123 East Forty-fourth Street, who charged Crewe with stealing a suit of his clothing, valued at $36. He said that he and the prisoner had roomed together in West Fifty-ninth Street until Oct. 30, when Crewe took the clothes and pawned them to obtain money.

Crewe denied the statement made by the German Baron, and said he gave Jungenfeld money to pay all current expenses, and when Jungenfeld was taken sick, bought all his medicines, until Jungenfeld's indebtedness to him amounted to $80.

Crewe was first arrested in October, 1893. He rented part of his studio to Dr. Lloyd Stephens of Garden City, L. I., and received one year's rent in advance. At the end of a month Stephens was dispossessed because Crewe had not paid the rent. Crewe was tried, but the jury disagreed.

The Baron was not in court yesterday, so Crewe was locked up in default of bail for examination to-day.

SHE BURNED A DOG.

Mrs. Wilson Fined $20 for Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Nancy Wilson of 569 Hancock Street, Long Island City, was fined $20 by Justice Ingram, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, for cruelty to animals. Several witnesses testified that they saw the woman put some lighted paper in a kennel where her dog was, and that the animal was singed.

Mrs. Wilson said she was the owner of a small pet dog that had been driven from her house by a large mastiff, owned by Mrs. Mildt, who also resides on Hancock Street. This dog, Mrs. Wilson said, entered her yard and took possession of the dog-house. In every way, she said, she tried to drive the dog out, and then lighted a piece of paper and put it in the doghouse. Dr. Wilson, who attended the dog, said he smelled kerosene on it.

Naval Battalion Drill.

The first naval battalion drill and inspection of uniforms of the naval reserves took place last night on board the United States training ship New-Hampshire, anchored at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The inspection and review was made by Lieut. Forshew. All told there were eighty-one reserves and four officers. To-night there will be an inspection of the second division, at which Lieut. E. C. Weeks will have charge.

New Buildings for the City.

Plans were filed yesterday by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York for a new water tower and kitchen on Blackwell's Island. The tower is to be of brick, four stories high, and will be erected on the south side of the City Hospital. The cost is $30,000. The kitchen is to be built in the dome of the hospital, and will cost $22,600.

"Octave Thanet's" Home Burned.

ELMWOOD, Ark., Nov. 9.—The Winter residence and valuable library of Miss Octavia French, situated here, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The family narrowly escaped. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Miss French is well known in the literary world as "Octave Thanet," the novel and magazine writer.

DR. RAMSAY WILL LEAVE

TO BE ALLOWED TO RESIGN HIS HARLEM PASTORATE.

Thought His People Wanted a Younger and More Up-to-Date Man—Parishoners Plead for His Retention—To Go to Beaver, Penn.

The New-York Presbytery was in session yesterday afternoon from 3 o'clock until after 6 o

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LARGE TRANSACTIONS THE RESULT OF McKINLEY'S ELECTION.

Business Property on Broadway Sold by Hoffman Brothers for $1,800,000—The Sales at Auction Yesterday.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Mr. John T. Williams to the Ward estate, at $800,000, the ten-story fire-proof structure 707 and 709 Broadway, extending through to 270, 272, and 274 Mercer Street, 40.3 feet front on Broadway by 200 feet in depth and 62.10 feet on Mercer Street. The property covers about four and one-half city lots, and is rented for $48,750 per annum.

The Ward estate gave in part payment, at $500,000, the seven-story building 165 and 167 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty Streets, 37.6 feet front by about 104 feet in depth. Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have resold the building for Mr. Williams to an investor at about $500,000.

The tenants run the building at 707 and 709 Broadway, so that the income is virtually net. The ground alone is worth $400,000. The other building, 165 and 167 Broadway rents for about $30,000 per annum.

These transactions take both properties entirely out of the market, as they will be held by the buyers solely for investment. Each transaction was dependent on the others, and the total amount involves nearly $1,800,000. The matter has been more or less under negotiation for the past two months, and its consummation is directly due to the overwhelming election of Mr. McKinley.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. L. J. Phillips sold under foreclosure to D. S. Ritterband, at $54,300, the two five-story brick flats 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 33.4 by 99.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to E. J. Hancy, at $20,695, the four-story stone front dwelling 136 West Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Mitchell Valentine, plaintiff, at $11,800, the five-story stone front tenement, with stores, 2,030 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold under foreclosure of mechanic's lien to William Rooney, at $540, the right, title, and interest of John C. Pearson to Lots 61, 62, and 63 on map in partition of estate of William Adee, Westchester.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Berry, referee, 1,869 and 1,871 Park Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 50 by 70, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $7,275.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 315 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 176.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, Water Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street, 24.1 by 68 by 24.8 by 68, two-story brick tenement, with store, at 630 Water Street, and two-story brick building at 59 Scammel Street. Due on judgment, $2,025.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 1,375 and 1,377 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 45 by 100.8, five-story and basement brick apartment house; also, 124 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 56.8½, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 2,051 and 2,053 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.5 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,930.

By William Ryan, partition sale, Cornelius J. Hanley, referee, 13 Washington Street, east side, 142.5½ feet north of Battery Place, 22.4 by 47, four-story brick tenement, with store; also, 438 West Forty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs to Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, irregular. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 210 and 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 18.9 by 102.2, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $17,925.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 310 and 312 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $11,412.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, 53 to 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 151.6 by 100.11, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,400; prior mortgage, $130,000.

By the Sheriff, 230 and 232 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick tenements.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, N. T. M. Mellis, referee, 2,220 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 84, five-story brick flat, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures—No Alterations.

Blackwell's Island, south side of City Hospital, for a four-story brick ventilating water tower, by the Mayor and others, owners; cost, $30,000.

Blackwell's Island, main dome of City Hospital, for a brick kitchen, by the Mayor and others, owners; cost, $22,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, by Julius Figlinolo, 719 Union Avenue, owner; cost, $16,000.

McLean Avenue, south side, 50 feet west of Bronx River Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by James Cobban, owner; cost, $1,800.

Recorded eRal Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 9.

PIKE ST, w s, 75.2 ft s of Madison St, 25x86; Abraham Silverson and others to Lawrence Schorr $1
JAMES ST, w s, 27 ft n of Oak St, 27x75; Virginia Bianchi and wife to Allessondro La Sela 25,000
WEST HOUSTON ST, 129 to 147, and 64 to 68 MacDougall St, and 158 to 162 Sullivan St; Louisa L. Wright to Eleanor M. Gilliat 1
SULLIVAN ST, 156; same to same 1
HUDSON ST, 639½; John J. Flammer and another to William G. Flammer..... 1
42D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 94x irregular; The New-York Steam Company to Adoniram Clark and another...105,000
8D AV, s w corner 25th St, 21.1x61.11; Lucy H. Kuhn to George A. Kuhn..... 1
7H ST, n s, 25.5 ft w of 8th Av, 17.10 98.9; Henry Van Hamm and wife to ...hael Murray 10,000
ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 153x .4 to 32d St x w 126x197.6; Charles ... Lowther and wife to William H. Rader, one-sixth part 1
30TH ST, 30 West; Louisa L. Wright to Eleanor M. Gilliat 1
23D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 66x98.9; Albert Sichel and wife to Charles B. W. Savage 1
28TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 63.2v irregular; Charles B. W. Savage and wife to Albert Sichel 1
80TH St, 522 East; Isidore Blank to Louisa Walp 23,500
85TH ST, n s, 180.6 ft e Madison Av, 16.6 x100.5; Elinor F. Wachner to H. A. Stevenson 25,500
90TH ST, s s, 41.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x100; Abraham L. Bookman and wife to Marcus A. Bellman 1
LEXINGTON AV, 751; Mary A. Morrison, individually and as trustee, to James Stern 100
LENOX AV, n e corner 123d St, 22.10x 100; William S. Hollingsworth and wife to Anna R. Howard 1
123D ST, 245 East; Robert Boggs to Adelina Bukofger 1
121ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of 6th Av., 20x 99.11; Albert Sichel and another to Charles B. W. Savage 1
UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of Dawson St, 27x100x irregular; Louisa Hinrich to Bertha Schumck 9,500
167TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x90; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Martha Brogan 10
BAYARD ST, n e corner of Cambridge Av, 50x87.6; Catherine Meagher to William N. Zeltner 1
LOT 188, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William T. Kreunelbein 600
MORRIS AV, w s, part of Lots 162 and 163, map of lands devised to William H. Morris; Frank Y. Barton and others to Josiah H. Barton 1
KING AV, s e corner of Southerland St, being Lots 530 to 533, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, Pelham; Constance M. L. Miller to Marie Blechner 1
126TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 99.11; Milo A. Richardson and wife to Roswell L. Richardson 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 101st St, 75.8x100; Francis W. Lowry, referee, to Hyman Sonn and another.... 30,000
121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; Adelina Bee Rofzer to Robert Bagge 1
ANTHONY AV, e s, 175 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x14.3x16.11x146.1; Louis S. Eickworth and others to Frank Archibald.... 4,350
87TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 17x 100.8; Frederick W. Floyd to Henrietta K. Floyd 1
12TH ST, s s, e one-half part of Lot 311, map of Village of Wakefield; John L. Ottinger and wife to John Peterson, exchange 1

Recorded Leases.

LANGENZEN, Fannie, to Andrew Davey; 1st Av, n w corner of 118th St, store, &c., 3 years $1,000
WILLIAMS, Mary A., and others to Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company; 115 West 42d St, 10 years.... 5,000
ROLAND, William, to Peter Schneider; 993 Washington Av, 5 years 420
ROTTENBERG, Ignatz M., to Max Hochstim; 147 Delancey St, 3½ years 1,308
HARREN, Ernest A., to John H. Schlueter; 7th Av, n w corner of 132d St, 8 years 900
WHEELER, Henrietta V., and another to Elias Sobel; 148 Henry St, 5 years..... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

*ARCHIBALD, Frank, to Louis A. Eickwort and another; e s of Anthony Av, 175 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year..... $600
BORGER, Carsten D., and wife to Emilie F. Wallace, guardian of Robert N. Wallace and others; 110 and 110½ William St, 1 year 5,000
BROGAN, Charles, and wife to Henry D. Tiffany; s s, of 167th St, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000
BRUCKNER, John ..... and Henry, to Adam Dannerlein; s s of 160th St, 49 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100, lease, 2 years 1,000
BEADLESTON & WOERZ to the State Trust Company, trustee; s w corner of Washington and Charles Sts, w s of Washington St, 86.7 ft n of West 10th St; s e corner of Washington and Charles Sts, 679 Washington St; also 656 and 658 Washington St, 167 and 169 Christopher St, 221 Hudson St, 489 Canal St, 168 Charles St, 308 West 10th St, and all other real estate, rights, privileges, machinery, and franchises, gold bonds, 20 years 700,000
COMMISKY, John, to John Hardy; w s of Summit Av, 342 ft n of Renwick property, as shows on map of Highbridgeville, 1 year 500
CASEY, Mary, to Alwin Ebert; s s of 66th St, 25 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 1,000
DOLMAGE, Robert H., to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 110 East 52d St, secures surety to bond in.. 6,700
ECKEL, Bertha, to Moritz Weiss; 413 East 61st St, 1 year 1,250
SAME to Nathan M. Goldberg; same property, 10 months 2,900
ELLINGHAUSEN, Louis H., and Henrietta M. Rollmann to Catherine S. Pinneo; e s 7th Av, 109.5 ft n of 26th St, 3 years 5,500
FALKENBERG, Herman, to East River Savings Institution; 161 Rivington St, 1 year 11,000
FEINBERG, Jacob, and Joseph Rosenberg and wives to Thomas Frazier; n e corner Public Drive, or Boulevard, and 102d St, 8 months $5,000
GLATTLI, Rudolf, and wife to William Thomann; n s 100th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 3,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Samuel Frank; e s Green Lane or Av, 82 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 5 years..... 2,500
HANISCH, William A., and Anton Mayer and wives to Charlotte Truebenbach; s s 134th St, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 10,500
SAME to Conrad Stein; s s of 134th St, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 10,500
KNOX, Hettie, to Charles B. Grannis, executor, Charles B. Grannis; s e corner 191st St, and Bathgate Av, 5 months.. 14,000
LEONARD, Frederick, to Katherine Tomes; n s 32d St, 153.7 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 1,200
LEVIS, Carrie, to Ernest Josephthal, trustee, &c., Moritz Josephthal; s s 131st St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 7,000
LANGE, John H., and wife to George Ehret; n e corner 1st Av and 61st St, 1 year 1,500
MILLER, Charles, and wife to Robert Courtright; s s Summit St, 873 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 300
MURRAY, Rachel, to Henry and Mary E. Van Hamm; n s of 35th St, 285.8 ft w of 8th Av, installments..... 8,000
McNIECE, Mary A., to Solomon Michelbacher; n s of 72d St, 325 ft e of 3d Av, demand 3,000
MEAKIM, Ellen V. and William, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 3,000
MOORE, Ida E. and H. Morton, husband, to Herman Raabe; 212 West 112th St, 1 year 1,000
PETERSON, John, to Hattie Amelia Randell; s s of 12th St, e half of Lot 311, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500
PAUL, Dora, to Isaac P. Smith; n s of 154th St, 216.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,500
SCHORR, Lawrence, to Abraham Silverson and Morris Jacobson; 48 Pike St, 1½ years 1,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., and wife to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee, under deed by Mary P. Tucker; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and West Farms Road, collateral to mortgage for 14,000
VAN AUKEN, Elise G., to Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 48th St, 115 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 6,000
WILLIAMS, Marie C., trustee of William H. Livingston; Marie C. Williams, individually and as guardian of Lillian B. Livingston, and William P. Williams to Isaac Frank; 144 and 146 West 19th St, 5 years 14,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., and another, executors of William H. Beadleston, to Alfred N. Beadleston and Ernest G. Woerz, third part..... $166,667
DANIELL, Henry C., to John W. Ritchie. 1
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Sarah H. Powell... 85,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Moses Weinman. 1
KRAFFMILLER, Edward, to Laura Verity 4,000
MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Charles Weinberg 1
SHERWOOD, John N., to Adelia B. Sherwood 800
SANDFORD, Joseph W., Jr., to Eunice R. Franke (three assignments)..... 3,000
SAUTER, Martha, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn 2,500
TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1
WIRTH, Charles, to Schnatz & Massoth... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, w s, 48.11 ft n of 105th St, 19x 70; Lispenard Stewart against Daniel J. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
84TH ST, n s, 343.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x 102.2; Eliza Dingeldein against Thomas Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
EAST HOUSTON ST, Nos 472 and 474; Abraham Kaufmann against Rudolph Bohm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CHRYSTIE ST, Lot 85, Map Leonard Fisher; Forsyth St, w s, 50 ft n of Broome St, 25x50; 32d St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; 3d Av, w s, 40 ft s of 49th St, 20.5x60; 51st St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 32.2x irregular; 3d Av and 103d St, n e corner, 50.2x100.11; 106th St, s s, 196 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; 121st St, s s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret M. Hayward against Gertrude A. Pierce and others, (partition.)
RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.5 ft n of 138th St, Lots 202, 203, 204 and 207, Map property William E. Rider and others; Hibernia C. Bogert against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PITT ST, 55 and 56; Joseph Frey against Erster Ungarische Poel Zedick Kranke Unterstitzung Verein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MAIDEN LANE, 48 and 50; Liberty St, 33 and 35; Joseph Tahys & Co. against Samuel F. Myers and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)
718T ST, n s, 329 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society against John T. Farley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SOUTH ST, 184; Mutual Life Insurance Company against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Nov. 9:

118TH ST, 22 West; Michael Moore against Margaret P. Fransioli, owner; A. Fransioli, contractor..... $1,180
135TH ST, 21 West; Israel Brotsky and others against H. Quinn, owner and contractor 15
141ST ST, 211 East; R. E. Eckstein & Son against Henry W. Bates, owner and contractor 82
CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor 56
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; O'Connell & Hillery Lime and Marble Dust Company against Abraham Krone, owner; Charles Dalhauser, contractor 221
88TH ST, 581 West; George F. Moore against William Buhler, owner; George A. Cole, contractor 28
88TH ST, 339 West; same against same.. 28

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, Lot 99, map of Bronxwood Park; Thomas Harris on Mt. Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Charles D. Shirmer.. 200
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Harris on Mt. Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Vought Bros..... 1,500

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 46—The Central Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States. From the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

No. 47—Sandy White vs. the United States. From the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

No. 489—The Press Publishing Company vs. Harriet Monroe. From the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 539—The Interstate Commerce Commission vs. the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the third Monday of January.

No. 577—Dennis Davis vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the third Monday of January.

Nos. 90 to 97—The State of Washington vs. M. L. Coovert. From the Circuit Court for the District of Washington.—Orders reversed, with costs, and causes remanded with directions to discharge the writs and dismiss the petition, on the authority of ex-parte Royall, 117 U. S., 241; Whitten vs. Tomlinson, 160 U. S., 231, 242, and cases cited.

No. 644—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. Elizabeth L. Grant, executrix, and others. From the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 11—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. the City of Chicago.

Nos. 129 and 130—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. the City of Chicago.—Argument continued for the City of Chicago and concluded for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

No. 83—George A. Fowler and others vs. Warren Lamson and others.—Argued for the plaintiffs and submitted for the defendants.

No. 44—The United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company and others.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Call for to-day—Nos. 344, 319, 321, 322, 318, 495, 447, and 361.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

49—Newton vs. Buck. 74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 9—United States vs. Johnson. 10—Morris vs. Steamship Alvah. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 15—United States vs. Johnson. 16—Bolles vs. the Rutling Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 80—Fritsch vs. Metropolitan Storage, Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Company. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Irvesi vs. Union Railway Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Telephone Company vs. United Lines Company. 56—Pacific vs. McCullop. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerson vs. Boggs. 101—Hunter vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 41—Sanborn vs. Hornthal. 63—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2940—United States vs. the Trinidad Asphalt Company. 910—Lionel Moses vs. United States. 2019—Semon Bache & Co. vs. United States. 1912—United States vs. Hamburger & Co. 2113—Stern vs. United States. 1264—Frankenberg vs. United States. 2023—King vs. United States. 698—J. Rosenthal & Co. vs. United States. 696—Strauss & Co. vs. United States. 2142—Lahey & Duncan vs. United States. 2062—Roebling's Sons vs. United States. 2217—The H. B. Claflin Co. vs. United States. 2354—Dan Talmage's Sons vs. United States. 1336—Goldberg vs. United States. 2173—Knauth vs. United States. 2303—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 1934—United States vs. Muser Brothers. 2247—United States vs. Schulze, Berge & Koechl. 2332—United States vs. Buck & Co. 2028—Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 2370—W. H. Schieffelin & Co. vs. United States. 2234—United States vs. Illfelder & Co. 1766—United States vs. Park & Tilford. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2341—Bartram vs. United States. 2386—United States vs. Bartram. 2328—Bartram vs. United States. 2281—Kaufman Brothers vs. United States. 1340—Beuttell vs. United States. 2110—Park & Tilford vs. United States. 2340—Same vs. same. 2325—Dodge & Olcott vs. United States. 2022—United States vs. Arnold, Constable & Co. 2174—Morrison & Son vs. United States. 2102—Haulenback vs. United States. 505—Werthelmer & Co. vs. United States. 2223—Lamont vs. Duncan vs. States. 849—Goldberg vs. United States. 2195—Metzger & Co. vs. United States. 1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming Cement and Brick Company vs. United Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—Thomas Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—8261—Humphreys vs. Lemon. 8577—Olsson vs. Campbell. 5958—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9630—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Middlea vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9773—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9523—Lyall vs. Shalk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3915—Sheen vs. Fox. 3971—Rouse vs. Finegold. 3976—Brandt vs. McAdams. 3979—Rouse vs. Finegold. 4050—Riverside Bank vs. Swift. 3166—Richardson vs. Mayer. 3784—Guilfoyle vs. Seeman. 3598—Lasinski vs. American Transfer Company. 4132—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c. 4144—Schwalbach vs. Friedline. 3433—Rosenthal vs. Rosenzweis. 3442—New-York Bank Note Company vs. McKege. 3294—Weiss vs. Horwitz.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2954—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3118—Smith vs. same. 3008—De Royas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4151—Muldoon vs. Ashworth. 4212—Russell vs. Clews. 4214—Wallace, Muller Company vs. Valentine. 4225—Martin vs. Ray. 4341—Brady vs. Applebaum. 4373—Beekman vs. The Mayor, &c. 4492—Freeman vs. Manhattan Type Foundry. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2785—Young vs. Pollock. 2881—Wood vs. Bloomer. 3311—Pierce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary E. Bradley, Zipporah Kohnstann, Robert Birkett. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 2 P. M.

1135—Contested will of Henry B. Brant.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. —Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1193—Strouse vs. Wellstrattor. 1309—Kuhne vs. Cross Leverich Company. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 3183½—Wheatfield vs. Beal. 492—Sloane vs. Kimble. 2309—Post vs. Leatherim. 463—Levin vs. Stein. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 324—Pashinska vs. Seiba. 1041—Teprowitch vs. Kobe. 2379—Gelteishn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 1060—Hagadorn vs. Ridgway. 1063—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1064—Norris vs. Thornburgh. 1065—Sullivan vs. Rosenquest. 1043—Martin vs. Sack. 1045—Kuhner vs. Smith. 1047—Daly vs. O'Neill. 1048—Grossman vs. Harrigan. 1049—Bausch vs. Baker. 1381—William McShane Company vs. Hellner. 1387—Goldsmith vs. George. 1390—Hardt vs. Stein. 1353—Thoma vs. De Lalla. 177—Haskins vs. Crumble. 3337—Walker vs. Johnson. 1046—Finkbeiner vs. Schmidt. 174—Minden, Heidesheimer & Co. vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

741—Gallagher vs. Lanchanton. 468—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 578—Jacobs vs. Helman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissy vs. Metropolitan Street Ry. vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1123—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 806—Zuggerweln vs. Epstein. 880—Waehle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Dlig vs. Kupfer. 1234—Burns vs. Chadwick. 542—Schaefer vs. Bell. 326—Carroll vs. Stein. 804—Schribner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1258—Lavendar vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1310—Ward vs. Reilly. 1339—Hastings vs. Sprague. 1340—Hartnett vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 1341—Tower vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1380—Long Island Marble and Granite Company vs. Day. 1002—Powell vs. Merrill. 1032—Sussikind vs. Berkowitz. 830—Isaacson vs. Fromme. 1022—Clason vs. Nassau Newspaper Company. 1393—Alfred E. Downs Company vs. Asch. 1394—Young vs. Asch. 1295—Manhattan Shoe Company vs. Asch. 347—Flynn vs. Neil. 1018—Faresi vs. Comoni. 749—Gillin Printing Company vs. Springer, 674—Trimble vs. ——. 69—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 750—Hunt vs. Deveraux. 751—Creighton vs. Wardell. 755—Lehmann vs. Baumann. 758—Frank vs. Gordon. 759—Hutkoff vs. Kann. 765—Pabst vs. Roeder. 766—Kerr vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 767—Goldie vs. Light. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey. 774—Greenbaum vs. Goodman. 775—Wattenberg vs. Wattenberg. 776—Cutler vs. Prince. 562—Auten vs. Jacobus. 381—Smith vs. Wise. 1248—Almy vs. Tamsen. 531—Seelman vs. Brainin. Brass and Bronze Company. 516—Bassett vs. Hardy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. —Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3406—Stover vs. Rhuel. 3382—Rosenthal vs. Balenzweig. 3331—Corwin vs. Mercury Printing Company. 3332—Same vs. same. 2949—Bitinger vs. Haar. 3409—Sicher vs. oGldenberg. 3045—Agricultural Insurance Company vs. Noble. 2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 2942—Kuepp vs. Marttene. 3051—Berg vs. Connellan. 3408—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Van Orden. 3168—Cohen vs. Roderich. 3738—Fless & Ridge Printing Company vs. Arthur's Industrial Copyright Company. 3032—McGrath vs. Stack. 3359—Creighton vs. Smith & Stevens Manufacturing Company. 2676—Foster vs. Standard National Bank. 32674—Harvey vs. Ford. 3017—Perkins vs. Noble. 2348—Mets vs. Heine. 2752—Bacon vs. Geer. 2701—David Stephenson Brewing Company vs. McCue. 3320—Grund vs. Heinemann. 3409—Gettelson vs. The Davis Clothing Company. 3277—Polend Paper Company vs. Lessen. 3217—Hockmeyer vs. Healy. 3529—French vs. North American Rubber Company. 3117—Gumard vs. Grisey. 3523—Berliner vs. Kimball. 3428—Woehrie vs. Kroehle. 3588—Potts vs. Stripp. 3509—Clark vs. Edson. 3411—Richardson Silk Company vs. Requa. 3509½—Shaffer vs. Lockwood.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1402.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Andre Merci. 2—James Kelly. 3—Henry Ande. 4—James Kent. 5—Michael Nocenti. 6—Harry Hawley. 7—William B. Trumbull, William G. Clark, and John Hone.

Pleadings.—1—Otto Hornstein. 2—William H. McEnroe. 3—James Hackett. 4—Henry Pflegbeil. 5—Edward C. Bradley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—George T. Quinn. 2—Frederick Puclarely. 3—Edward McLaughlin. 4—John Burke, Richard O'Toole, John Gumbert, and John Carr. 5—James Russell. 6—Walter Cassidy. 7—Patrick Smith. 8—Paul Klugler, Jr. 9—Charles Yost. 10—Salvatore Dilorenzi. 11—William Zahn. 12—Walter Rew. 13—Martin Wolff. 14—Burnton Stein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Herman Miller. 2—James A. Mulligan. 3—George W. Murphy. 4—Liberato Biondl. 5—Victor Seeka.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.31¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23½
Cotton, middling	8 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 spot	.10¾
Minneapolis patent flour	$4.75
Lard, prime	4.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Tallow, prime	.02¾
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.95
Copper, lake ingot	10.85

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¾@79¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74@77¼c; No. 2 red, 84¾@88c; No. 2 Corn, 24¾@25¾c; No. 2 oats, 18¾@19c; No. 2 rye, 37½@38c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flax seed, 70@70½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55 nominal; mess pork, per bbl., $7.05@$7.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.15@$4.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.65@$3.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.00 @$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.18; sugars, cut loaf, $5.07; granulated, $4.45; standard "A," $4.20; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	7.86	7.95	7.86	7.93@7.94
December	7.95	8.02	7.93	8.01@8.02
January	8.06	814	8.03	8.12@8.13
February	8.10	8.18	8.10	8.17@8.19
March	8.16	8.25	8.14	8.23@8.24
April	8.20	8.27	8.20	8.27@8.28
May	8.25	8.33	8.23	8.31@8.32
June	8.28	8.34	8.27	8.33@8.33
July	8.32	8.37	8.29	8.36@8.38

Market closed steady at 15 to 17 points advance. Transferable notices, 795. Total sales, 239,100 bales.

Total net receipts, 49,751 bales; thus far this week, 87,711 bales, against 106,350 bales last week and 66,730 last year. Exports to-day: Great Britain, 17,740 bales; France, 1,018 bales; Continent, 11,025 bales. Thus far this week: Great Britain, 23,150 bales; France, 5,718 bales; Continent, 22,486 bales; stock, 313,355 bales.

Spot cotton steady, 1-16c higher; middling uplands, 8 3-16c; middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; sales, 374 bales, including 74 bales spinning and 300 bales contract.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales. American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 19-32d. Futures opened firm, 2-64d to 3-64d advance; closed steady, 5 to 5½ points net advance. January-February, 422s; February-March, 422s; March-April, 422s; April-May, 422½d; May-June, 423½d; June-July, 424d; July-August, 424½d; November, 428v; November-December, 424½d; December-January, 423s.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 12,723 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,791 bales; to the Continent, 6,390 bales; coastwise, 2,607 bales; sales, 569 bales; stock, 177,943 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 13,083 bales; gross receipts, 13,707 bales; exports, coastwise, 445 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 365,323 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 11-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 5,332 bales; gross receipts, 6,170 bales; shipments, 1,020 bales; sales, 4,850 bales; stock, 110,084 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,875 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,450 bales; coastwise, 4,120 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 139,925 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,078 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,651 bales; sales, 649 bales; stock, 75,935 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,592 bales; exports, coastwise, 528 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,725 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7¼c bid; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 6,749 bales; sales none; stock, 80,788 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, none; gross, 780 bales; sales, none; stock, 9,933 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,335 bales; sales, none; stock, 24,896 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Nov.	.84 @..	85¼@..	84 @..	84¾@..
Dec.	.85¼@..	86¾@..	85¼@..	85¾@..
Jan.	.86¼@86¾	88¼@..	86¾@86¾	87¼@..
March	.88¾@..	89¾@..	88¾@..	89 @..
May	.87¾@..	89 @89¼	87 @87¾	87½@..
Corn—				
Nov.	.. @..	..@..	31 @..	31 @..
Dec.	.31¾@..	32¾@..	31¾@..	32 @..
Jan.	.32¼@..	32½@..	32¼@..	.. @..
May	.35¼@..	35½@..	35 @..	35 @..
Oats—				
Dec.	.24 @..	24¼@..	24 @..	24¼@..
May	.26¾@..	26¾@..	26¾@..	26¾@..

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Nov.	76¾@77¼	79¼@..	76¾@..	77¾@..
Dec.	77¾@78¼	80¼@..	77¾@..	78¾@..
May	82¼@83	84¼@..	82¼@..	82¾@..
Corn No. 2—				
Nov.	24¾@..	25 @..	24¾@..	24¾@..
Dec.	25¾@..	25¾@..	25¼@25¾	25¾@..
May	28¾@29	29¾@..	28¾@28¾	29 @..
Oats No. 2—				
Nov.	18¾@..	19 @..	18¾@..	18¾@..
Dec.	19¼@..	19⅝@19¾	19¼@..	19¼@19⅝
May	22¾@..	23 @..	22¾@..	22½@22¾
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
Dec.	$7.15	$7.15	$7.02½	$7.02½
Jan.	7.95	8.15	7.95	8.02½
May	8.40	8.50	8.37½	8.37½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.17½	4.25	4.15	4.15
Jan.	4.32½	4.42½	4.32½	4.37½
May	4.60	4.65	4.57½	4.57½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.80	3.80	3.77½	3.77½
Jan.	3.92½	4.05	3.92½	3.97½
May	4.17½	4.27½	4.17½	4.22½

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW-YORK STOCKS.

In store and afloat:

	Nov. 7,'96. Bushels.	W'k's Ch'ges. Bushels.	Nov. 9,'95 Bushels.
Wheat	7,162,241	Inc. 846,662	4,868,301
Corn	4,644,913	Inc. 493,835	761,195
Oats	3,115,747	Inc. 340,822	1,585,289
Rye	473,200	Inc. 18,571	24,651
Barley	645,394	Inc. 393,039	49,400

NEW-YORK CONTRACT STOCKS.

	Nov. 7,'96. Bushels.	W'k's Ch'ges. Bushels.	Nov. 9,'95. Bushels.
No.2 red w't.	371,249	Inc. 95,000	759,804
No. 1 hard	.....	.....	463,289
No. 1 North.	1,651,052	Inc. 102,199	844,132
No. 2 corn	3,848,917	Inc. 526,917	170,331
No. 2 oats	323,027	Dec. 48,180	303,460
No.2 w. oats	411,056	No change.	257,570

CHICAGO STOCKS.

	Nov. 7,'96. Bushels.	W'k's Ch'ges. Bushels.	Nov. 9,'95. Bushels.
Wheat	15,599,000	Inc. 375,000	19,854,000
Corn	6,463,000	Dec. 1,077,000	1,201,000
Oats	3,135,000	Inc. 257,000	437,000
Rye	787,000	Inc. 65,000	216,000
Barley	357,000	Dec. 127,000	82,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Nov. 7,'96. Bushels.	W'k's Ch'ges. Bushels.	Nov. 9,'95. Bushels.
Wheat	59,993,000	Inc. 1,244,000	56,037,000
Corn	19,294,000	Dec. 46,000	4,627,000
Oats	12,443,000	Inc. 692,000	5,289,000
Rye	2,670,000	Inc. 126,000	1,160,000
Barley	5,042,000	Inc. 35,000	3,840,000

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

	U. King.	Continent.	Total.	Changes.
Wheat	19,440,000	11,280,000	30,720,000	I. 240,000
Corn	8,160,000	6,960,000	15,120,000	D. 880,000

And with the visible compared with last week also:

	On Passage.	Visible.	Total.	Changes.
Wheat	30,720,000	59,993,000	90,643,000	I. 1,484,000
Corn	15,120,000	19,294,000	34,414,000	D. 926,000

Wheat.

The market was irregularly stronger, closing a little above the figure made on the decline, at ¼@⅝c advance on near deliveries, compared with the noon official of Saturday and ⅛c loss on May. The foreign news was not particularly satisfactory. The amount of wheat on passage for Europe increased the past week 240,000 bushels. The world's shipments were not officially given, but were estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, slightly less than the exports last week. The Chicago Bulletin reports foreign stocks of wheat and the amount afloat as having increased 20,300,000 bushels in October and to now amount to 78,800,000 bushels, against 76,900,000 bushels last year. The visible supply increased 1,244,000 bushels. The English visible increased 647,000 bushels. Cash wheat locally was inactive and was quoted at 5c over December for No. 2 red, free on board, afloat; December closed at 85¾c. No. 1 hard, 6c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New-York, 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The interest and importance concerning the foreign situation in wheat was partly dimmed by the Northwestern and other domestic conditions to-day. Cash and December at Minneapolis were jumping upward, and extraordinary premiums were being paid for cash lots in our own market. The close was fairly steady, with 1½c net gain for the day established. Receipts in the Northwest were lighter at 983 cars, against 1,447 last Monday, and 1,713 a year ago. Chicago received 89 cars and inspected out 98,559 bushels. Export clearances were 145,558 bushels. December wheat opened from 78¾ to 77⅞c, advanced to 80¼c, and closed at 78¾c, ½c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat, sample lots, was 2c higher, closing easier. The receipts at principal Western points were 1,000,953 bushels; shipments, 513,967 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 421,983 bushels; shipments, 365,830 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—December wheat in Minneapolis was selling at one time to-day at a premium of over 1c above Chicago. December opened ⅜c lower, at 78c, and advanced straight-away 3c, to 81c. This carried December 1c above Chicago. There was a break of 1½c, to 79½c, the closing price, against 78¾c Saturday; May opened at 81c, advanced to 83¾c, and closed at 82¾c against 78¼c Saturday. Cash wheat sold in Minneapolis to-day within 1¼c of May price, and was 2c above Chicago. December, No. 1 Northern sold at 79½@80½c; No. 2 Northern at 77½@79½c; No. 3 at 72½@78c. Receipts, 878 cars; shipments, 18 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 3 Northern, 77¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 9.—The cash demand for wheat gave this market its strength to-day. The shippers and elevators paid 1c over December before the close, but opened up at only ⅛c over. The market opened at 78¾c, Saturday's closing price, and this was the low point for the day. It sold up to 80½c. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; No. 3 Spring, 73¾@74¾c; rejected, 66¾@ 74¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 80¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 83¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 6s 11d. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 81,400 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 31,000 quarters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—December wheat opened at about 78c, rose to 79¾c, and closed at 78¼c; sample wheat, 2c higher, light supply; No. 2 Northern, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern nominally 85c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Spring wheat firm; No. 1 hard, new, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 do, 85c spot. Winter wheat higher; No. 2 red, 94c; No. 3 red, 89@89¾c; No. 1 white, 94c.

Corn.

The market was very quiet, but slightly firmer, closing dull at unchanged to ⅛c gain over the official of Saturday. There was practically no speculative interest in futures, and the market for cash was not reported. The amount of corn in passage for Europe decreased 880,000 bushels. New-York stocks increased, and now amount to 4,644,000 bushels, of which 3,848,000 bushels are No. 2. The demand for cash corn is insignificant, and spot sales were reported to-day of 5,000 bushels No. 2, private terms, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white, private terms. No. 2 is quoted at ¾c under December, asked, in elevator. December closed at 32c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Corn followed wheat in its rise; receipts were 217 cars, and 1,108,877 bushels were taken from store; export clearances were heavy at 628,701 bushels; May corn opened from 28⅞c to 29c sold between 28¾@28⅞c and 29⅜c, closing at 29¼c higher than Saturday; cash corn was 2½@3c higher; receipts at principal Western points, 550,247 bushels; shipments, 1,-335,507 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 857,944 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Corn, quiet, easier; No. 2 yellow, 29½c; No. 3 do, 29c; No. 2 corn, 28½c; No. 3 do, 28c on track; No. 2 yellow, 29½c in store.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, old, steady, at 3s 3¼d; November quiet at 3s 3d; December dull at 3s 3d; January dull at 3s 2¾d.

Oats.

The market was very quiet, but slightly better for future deliveries, closing dull, at ⅛c net advance; the visible supply showed an increase for the week of 692,000 bushels; local receipts of oats are 3,115,000 bushels; cash oats were steady and more active; sales were 151,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 3 oats, 21c; 4,000 bushels No. 3 white, 23¾c; 110,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 23@32c, as to quality; ungraded mixed, 31,000 bushels, 24@25c; 3,000 bushels rejected white, 21¼c; 2,000 bushels rejected mixed, 20c; 4,000 bushels No. 3 white, clipped, 23¼c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, clipped, 23¾c; and 2 oats quoted at 23½c, elevator; No. 2 white, 25½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Business was fair; receipts were 181 cars, and 85,850 bushels were taken from store; the visible supply increased 687,000 bushels; exports were 30,928 bushels; May oats closed ⅛@⅜c higher than Saturday; cash oats were firm and ½c higher.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 24c; No 3 white, 21@21½c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 3 mixed, 18c on track; No. 2 white, 24c in store.

Flour.

The advance in wheat was followed by a sharp advance in asking prices of flour, but very little was sold at the advances demanded; buyers were willing to pay Saturday's figures; a line of 15,000 sacks of no grade Springs was sold for export, and there was a good trade in city flour covering the business of Saturday and to-day; outside of this the volume of trade was small; total sales were 39,025 pks, including 2,080 bbls Winter straights, $4.40 @$4.65; 1,500 pks extra 1s, $3.10@$3.25, in sacks, and $3.50@$3.75 in bbls; 12,000 bbls city patents, $5.10@$5.35; 4,000 bbls city clears, $4.40@$4.50; 200 bbls city extra 1s $3.40@$3.70; 125 bbls city fines, $3.25; 2,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.55 @$4.85; 2,000 sacks choice clears, export, $3.75; 150 bbls extra 2s, $2.75, and 15,000 sacks no grade, for export, $1.60.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour was fairly active and firm; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $4.15@$4.35 in wood; soft wheat patents, $4@ $4.15; hard wheat bakers', $2.90@$3.15 in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2.50@$2.75; Winter wheat, $3.90@$4 in wood. Other prices unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market irregular; quoted at 44c to 45c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York; carlots, State and Western, quoted at 39c to 40c. BARLEY—Market steady; new feeding quoted at 28¾@29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38c to 46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, for prime State, with sales of 10,000 bushels export on private terms. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm and scarce; spot quoted at $1.50. RYE FLOUR—Firm; sales, 450 bbls at $3@$3.05. CORNMEAL —Steady; fair sales, 400 bbls at $2.25; $2.10@$2.20 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; sales, 4,000 bags on private terms; fine white, 75c@80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 63@65c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 100 lb, 47½@52½c; 100 lb, 57½@59c; 30 lb, 30@32½c; granulated, 65@ 70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c @$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@60c; sales, 1,000 tons.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Rye—The speculative demand for rye was good. The bulge in wheat was the stimulating agent. Receipts were 27 cars. No. 2 ranged from 37½@38c, closing at the latter figure. No. 3 sold at 35½@37c. Sample sales at 36@37c for No. 3, and 37½@39c for No. 2. December was 39c, nominal. May advanced from 42½c to 44¾c, closing at 44½c, asked. Barley was firm. Offerings were moderate, and inquiry for all grades good; receipts were 77 cars; the range on common to choice was from 23c to 35c; fancy was 36@37c, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

A somewhat better feeling prevailed in the market for hog products, and prices were fractionally better, although the demand was not important. PORK—Dull; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Steady; extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$9. BEEF HAMS —Firm at $16@$17. DRESSED HOGS—Higher; 160 lb quoted at 5¼c and heavy to light, 5@ 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm, quoted at 5@5½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4¼c; pickled hams steady at 8¾@9¼c. TALLOW—Steady at 3¾c. STEARINE—Quiet and steady; lard, 5½c; oleo, 5¼c. LARD—Dull, but firmer, prime steam closing at 4.55c; city, 4.25c, asked; refined steady; South America, 5.25c; Continent, 5c; compound, 4¼c; options closed at 4.50c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 52s 6d; prime mess firm, at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do medium, firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 30s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 29s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 28s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 23s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city, firm at 20s 6d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Product, although dull, was firm, with values slightly higher. January pork closed 5@7½c higher than Saturday. January lard 2½@3c higher, and January ribs, 2½c higher. Dimension market was quiet and firm. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments liberal. The cash market was fairly active and steady.

COFFEE.

The market for coffee contracts was very quiet and uninteresting, with narrow fluctuations. European markets were weak. Receipts at primary points are extraordinarily large, and the receipts at both points were 57,000 bales, or within 1,000 bales of the largest one day's receipts ever recorded. At the same time exchange is at the lowest point known, and the rate is now 7 15-16d. A public cable reported Rio, No. 7, exchange standard, at 12⅝00; exchange, 7 15-16d; Rio receipts, 28,000 bags; Rio clearances, for United States, 9,000 bags, and for Europe, 7,000 bags; Rio stock, 320,000 bags; market quiet; Santos receipts, 29,000 bags; stock, 545,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 13¾00. Warehouse deliveries at New-York for the week were 74,249 bags, and at all ports, 79,708 bags, against 53,483 bags last year. The American visible supply is 97,102 bags more than it was same time last year, and 173,468 bags more than it was two years ago. Shipments from Santos to the United States last week were 30,000, and to Europe, 12,-000 bags. The receipts at Rio for the week were 95,000 bags, against 91,000 bags last week, and 50,000 bags last year. Receipts at Santos were 145,000 bags. Sales were 4,250 bags, with the market closing inactive, and final prices are unchanged to 10 points higher than they closed Saturday.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, domestic marrow, choice, 1896, per bushel, $1.55@$1.57½; do, 1895, $1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.32½; do, pea, $1.20@$1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, 1896, $1.55@$1.57½; do, 1895, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.25@$1.30; do, lima, California, $1.45@$1.50; do, Lady Washington, $1.15@$1.20. Green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 85c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western extras, per lb, 20c; do, State, finest, 19½c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 12½@17c; do, June, extras, 18c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@17c; State dairy, Fall-made, half firkin tubs, extras, 17@ 18c; do, Welsh tubs, extras, 17@17½c; do, firsts, 15@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@14c; State dairies, tubs and firkins, extras, 16c; do, firsts, 14@15c; State dairies, firkins, choice, 15c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 13@ 14c; do, seconds, 10½@11½c; Western dairy, firsts, 11½@12½c; do, thirds to seconds, 8@10c; Western factory, June, extras, 11½@12c; do, Summer make, seconds to firsts, 9½@10½c; do, fresh firsts, 10@10½c; do, thirds to seconds, 7@9c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, September made, white, fancy, 10¼c; do, colored, 10½c; do, choice, 9¾@10c; do, good to prime, 9@9½c; do, common to fair, 7¼@8¼c; do, small, September, colored, fancy, 10¼@10¼c; do, white, 10@ 10¼c; do, good to choice, 9@9¾c; do, common to fair, 7@8c; State factory, large, white, small, colored, choice, 7¾@8c; do, large, 7¾@8c; part skims, good to prime, 5½@6¾c; do, common to fair, 3½@4¾c; full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 25 @26c; State and Pennsylvania, choice, 23@24c; do, fair to good, 21@22c; Western, choice, 22c; do, fair to good, 20@21c; Southern, choice, 21c; do, fair to good, 19@20c; defective fresh stock, per case, $4@$4.50; refrigerator, prime to fancy, per dozen, 19½@20c; do, fair to good, 15½@16c; limed, Western, prime, 15c; fresh seconds, per case, $3@4.10.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples, Pound Sweet, per double-head bbl, $1@$1.25; do, Gillioflower, $1@ $1.25; do, fancy, Northern, $2.75@$2; do, Western New-York, $1.25@$1.50; Fall or York Pippin, $1.25@$1.50; King, $1.25@$1.62; Baldwin and Greening, prime, 85c@$1; common headed stock, 50@80c; quinces, large, bright, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, common to good, $1.25@ $1.50; seconds, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, fancy, per bbl, $4@$4.50; do, poor to average prime, $1 @$3.50; do, per box, $1@$2; Seckle, per bbl, $4 @$7; do, per box, $1.50@$2.50; Duchess, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; Keiffer, $2.50@$3.50; Lawrence, $2.50@$3.50; Vicar, $2@$2.50; grapes, Concord, up river, per 12-basket carrier, 75c@$1; do, gift crates, 40@65c; Delaware, Western New-York, fancy, per small basket, nominal; do, good to prime, 13c; do, Niagara, 14@16c; do, plain, 11@13c; Niagara and Delaware, inferior, 5@8c; do, Catawba and Concord, prime to fancy, 7@9c; Concord and Catawba, inferior, 3@6c; Concord, Keuka Lake, per 12-pound basket, large bunches, 50@60c; per 12c; Niagara, in trays, per lb, 2@2½c; do, Catawba, 1¼@1½c; do, Concord, 1@1¼c; cranberries, Cape Cod, extra large varieties, fancy, per bbl, $5@$5.50; do, late, usual size, fancy, $4@$4.50; do, good to choice, $3@$3.75; do, poor to fair, $2@$2.75; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@$1.25. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, 1896, fancy, per lb, 5@5½c; do, choice, 4¼@4¾c; do, prime, 4c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3½c; do, 1895, 2@4c; do, southern, sundried, sliced, 1896, 2½@3¼c; do, 1895, 2@2½c; do, chopped, 1896, $1.40@$1.55; do, cores and skins, 1896, 1@1¼c; peaches, sun-dried, peeled, 1896, @8c; cherries, 1896, 10c; blackberries, 1896, 4½@5c; raspberries, 1896, evaporated, 16c; do, sun-dried, 13@14c.

HOPS—State, 1896, choice, 12c; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 7½@9½c; do, 1895, choice, 8c; do, common to prime, 3½ @7½c; Pacific Coast, 1896, choice, 12½@13c; good to prime, 8@12c; do, 1895, choice, 7½@8c; do, common to prime, 3½@7c; do, old olds, 2½@4½c.

POULTRY—Alive—Fowls, per lb, 10½c; chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 68@80c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. Dressed—Turkeys, young, dry picked, average best, per lb, 11@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; do, c lls, 8@9c; do, old, mixed, 10@11c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 13@15c; do, common to good, 11@13c; do, Western, dry picked, fancy, 10½c; do, average prime, 10c; do, common, 8@9c; do, Western, scalded, choice, large, 10½c; do, average prime, 10c; do, poor to fair, 8@9c; fowls, Western, dry picked, average prime, 9@ 9½c; do, scalded, 9c; do, poor to fair, 7½@8½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and L. I., 8@15c; do, Western, mixed, 10@12c; do, old, Western, 7@9c; Spring geese, Western, 14@ 15c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25. Game—Quail, choice, per dozen, $2@$2.25; do, small and Southern, $1@$1.50; partridges, near-by, per pair, 85@95c; do, Western, prime, undrawn, 75c; do, drawn, 60c; grouse, Western, large, prime, $1@ $1.15; do, partridges and grouse, poor, 30@40c; woodcock, fair to choice, 75c@$1; wild ducks, Canvas, choice, heavy, per pair, $2.50@$3; do, Redheads, choice, heavy, per pair, 50@60c; do, Redheads, inferior, 25c@$1; do, Mallard, prime, 75c@85c; do, blue-wing Teal, 40c; do, green-wing Teal, 25@30c; do, common, 15@20c; rabbits, per pair, 15@30c; venison, saddles, per lb, 16@20c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not very heavy, except the top grades of hay, and, while latter are weak, medium and low grades hold steady. Straw in fair request and well sustained in price, though top grades extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, salt, 45c; do, trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@45c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, in bulk, per bbl, $1.25@$1.37; do, State, $1@$1.12; do, Jersey, per bbl, $1@$1.12; do, Maine, per bbl, $1@$1.12; common stock, per bbl, 75@90c; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, South Jersey, double heads, $1@ $1.25; do, Jersey, poor to fair, 70@85c; do, Virginia, large barrels, 70@80c; do, small barrels, 60@70c. During the business of Saturday and to-day; outside of this the volume of trade was small; total sales were 39,025 pks, including 2,080 bbls Winter straights, $4.40 @$4.65; 1,500 pks extra 1s, $3.10@$3.25, in sacks, and $3.50@$3.75 in bbls; 12,000 bbls city patents, $5.10@$5.35; 4,000 bbls city clears, $4.40@$4.50; 200 bbls city extra 1s $3.40@$3.70; 125 bbls city fines, $3.25; 2,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.55 @$4.85; 2,000 sacks choice clears, export, $3.75; 150 bbls extra 2s, $2.75, and 15,000 sacks no grade, for export, $1.60.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour was fairly active and firm; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $4.15@$4.35 in wood; soft wheat patents, $4@ $4.15; hard wheat bakers', $2.90@$3.15 in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2.50@$2.75; Winter wheat, $3.90@$4 in wood. Other prices unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market irregular; quoted at 44c to 45c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York; carlots, State and Western, quoted at 39c to 40c. BARLEY—Market steady; new feeding quoted at 28¾@29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38c to 46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, for prime State, with sales of 10,000 bushels export on private terms. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm and scarce; spot quoted at $1.50. RYE FLOUR—Firm; sales, 450 bbls at $3@$3.05. CORNMEAL —Steady; fair sales, 400 bbls at $2.25; $2.10@$2.20 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; sales, 4,000 bags on private terms; fine white, 75@80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 63@65c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 100 lb, 47½@52½c; 100 lb, 57½@59c; 30 lb, 30@32½c; granulated, 65@ 70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c @$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@60c; sales, 1,000 tons.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Rye—The speculative demand for rye was good. The bulge in wheat was the stimulating agent. Receipts were 27 cars. No. 2 ranged from 37½@38c, closing at the latter figure. No. 3 sold at 35½@37c. Sample sales at 36@37c for No. 3, and 37½@39c for No. 2. December was 39c, nominal. May advanced from 42½c to 44¾c, closing at 44½c, asked. Barley was firm. Offerings were moderate, and inquiry for all grades good; receipts were 77 cars; the range on common to choice was from 23c to 35c; fancy was 36@37c, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

A somewhat better feeling prevailed in the market for hog products, and prices were fractionally better, although the demand was not important. PORK—Dull; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Steady; extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$9. BEEF HAMS —Firm at $16@$17. DRESSED HOGS—Higher; 160 lb quoted at 5¼c and heavy to light, 5@ 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm, quoted at 5@5½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4¼c; pickled hams steady at 8¾@9¼c. TALLOW—Steady at 3¾c. STEARINE—Quiet and steady; lard, 5½c; oleo, 5¼c. LARD—Dull, but firmer, prime steam closing at 4.55c; city, 4.25c, asked; refined steady; South America, 5.25c; Continent, 5c; compound, 4¼c; options closed at 4.50c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 52s 6d; prime mess firm, at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do medium, firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 30s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 29s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 28s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 23s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city, firm at 20s 6d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Product, although dull, was firm, with values slightly higher. January pork closed 5@7½c higher than Saturday. January lard 2½@3c higher, and January ribs, 2½c higher. Dimension market was quiet and firm. Receipts were moderate, and the

MR. MOODY'S REVIVAL WORK

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF A SERIES OF MEETINGS.

Cooper Union Crowded to the Doors by an Enthusiastic Audience of Churchgoers.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, opened yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the Cooper Union meetings which have been in contemplation by the ministers of this city for several months.

Some time ago a committee of ministers asked Mr. Moody to come to New-York for the purpose of beginning the work of evangelizing the cities that are to form the greater metropolis. He replied by coming to New-York and setting forth his views upon such work in a sermon which he preached at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

In that sermon Mr. Moody said he did not think another revival as great as the one he and Mr. Sankey had conducted in 1875 could be preached in the same way in this city. He thought that the best plan of work would be to start the revival from each church as a fire-centre from which to spread the flames. Neighborhoods, he said, could be evangelized by such work; the preachers could go from house to house and hold cottage meetings, and thus reach thousands who never go to church. The proposition, he said, was to reach the churchless. If he held a great meeting such as he had held at the Hippodrome twenty-one years ago, the hall would be occupied by churchgoers, to the exclusion of the very people he wanted to reach. He suggested, therefore, that, if it was insisted that he should hold a series of meetings, the regular work through the medium of the churches should not be interfered with.

This suggestion was accepted, and Mr. Moody was asked to begin a series of meetings at Cooper Union which would not conflict with the work of the churches. He consented to do this, and the meeting of yesterday was the first of the series which will be kept up for three weeks.

The big hall at Cooper Union was packed yesterday half an hour before Mr. Moody was to begin. In fact, at 1 o'clock a number of persons, most of whom were ladies, were waiting patiently at the door, in the hope of securing good seats. By 1:30 o'clock there was a large crowd outside, which rushed in and nearly filled the hall, as soon as the doors were opened. There were so many persons present, and so much interest was manifested by the gathering audience, that Mr. Sankey, who came on the platform shortly after 2 o'clock, sought to entertain them before Mr. Moody arrived, by singing with them a number of hymns.

Not the Audience Desired.

A glance over the audience before Mr. Moody's address showed that his fears that a church-going assemblage would receive him were well founded. It was plain that of the nearly 3,000 persons present, the vast majority were churchgoers. It was not the Bowery audience which Mr. Moody had, in the Marble Collegiate Church, expressed such a desire to get before him. It was a well-clad, comfortable, happy, Christian-looking audience, and the unconverted and churchless seemed in a small minority. This first impression was fortified a little later by the continuous chorus of "Amens," and "Hear, hear" that came in clearly recognizable church tones from every part of the hall whenever the evangelist scored a point.

The preponderance of women was very marked. The hour suited them better perhaps than it did men, but the proportion was probably ten women to one man. These women thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. They had stood patiently at the door for a long time, in anticipation, and they sat through a half hour while waiting for the appointed time of Mr. Moody's address, but they were as enthusiastic over the songs of Mr. Sankey and over the earnest words of the evangelist as if they had but just seated themselves in a far more comfortable hall. They audibly applauded a good point, they laughed aloud at the anecdotes, and they sang with Mr. Sankey, whether they knew the songs or not. It was largely a woman's meeting, and it owed much of its enthusiasm and spirit to the presence of so many of them. They seemed as familiar with their Bibles and hymn books as if they were all Sunday school teachers. They repeated, in undertones, Mr. Moody's quotations from the Scripture, sang most of Mr. Sankey's songs from memory, and caught at once every reference to the Bible and gave it the stamp of approving applause.

Among the men, too, there seemed very few who came to the meeting to hear for the first time the preaching of the Gospel. This seemed to impress the evangelist, for he directed his remarks mostly toward a form of unbelief that exists among the churchgoers—the rejecting of the supernatural stories of the Old Testament.

A number of ministers, composing the committee that is assisting Mr. Moody, occupied the platform. Among those present were the following: Dr. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers, the Rev. Dr. Harsha of Harlem, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, the Rev. Daniel Toy of Staten Island, Dr. John R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. E. K. Cressy, Dr. J. Howard Tate of the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, Dr. Albert Barnes King, Dr. Robert F. Sample, Dr. Charles Inglis of London, England; Dr. McGeorge, Dr. Barrows, and Dr. Wellesley W. Bowdish of Danbury, Conn.

Opening of the Services.

Before Mr. Moody came Mr. Sankey started the audience singing. He began with "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story," in which nearly everybody joined. The singing of the 2,500 persons, directed by Mr. Sankey, was of fine effect and added greatly to the enthusiasm.

This song was followed by "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary," which was sung in the same way.

At the close of the song Mr. Moody appeared on the platform, and there was a little smothered applause. He came to the front of the stage and said:

"Times are getting better now, and each one of you can afford to buy your own hymn books. The ushers will take books among you, and let every one get his own book, and we shall sing some more songs."

The ushers took the books, but a large part of the audience continued to rely upon memory for the words of the hymns.

Mr. Sankey sang "There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes," and the audience joined in the chorus.

Mr. Moody then gave out the song "Blessed Assurance," and afterward, "Then shall my heart keep singing."

"I like that song," he said. "Even when the lips can't sing, the heart can. You can all sing in your hearts!"

This was followed by "My faith looks up to Thee."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall offered a prayer, and was followed in a short prayer by Dr. A. C. Dixon.

Mr. Moody asked that Mr. Sankey and the audience sing "Homeland," which he said was the favorite hymn of the great preacher, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and which he had heard sung at Spurgeon's funeral.

After the singing, Mr. Moody asked the audience to join him in silent prayer, and stood with bowed head for a few moments. He then said:

"Our Heavenly Father, we want to thank Thee for the privilege of being able to come together at this meeting; and may our hearts be so opened that we may receive all that Thou art willing to give. Lift us up and fill us with Thy spirit and with kindliness. May the spirit of criticism be swept out of this building. May there be waves of salvation going out from New-York that will reach the length and breadth of this land. May we have such a wave of salvation pass over this Republic as we have never seen before."

Mr. Moody then asked Mr. Sankey to sing "Whiter Than Snow." The audience joined heartily in the song, especially in the chorus.

Mr. Moody's Address.

Mr. Moody then began his address. He said:

"Twenty-one years ago, when Mr. Sankey and myself were in New-York we had very large meetings. Churches gave up their own services, thinking it better to have services in union. I think now that it is better to keep up the services in the churches. I think that our services here should not interfere with any mission or church work. It is for this reason that we have decided to hold meetings at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2:30 in the afternoon. I do not want to interfere with any work that any of you may be engaged in elsewhere.

"If we could only get into the work here, fires might be kindled all over this city. It seems to me that we could learn a good lesson from the recent work of our politicians. Inside of four months they have taken into every home the political questions of the day. If we could do that for religious thought it would be a great work. The question of religion is far more important than silver and gold. If we could get to our hearers with the same earnestness and zeal as these politicians, we could accomplish just as much for religion. If fires are kindled in New-York it would not take long to spread them throughout the Union. This is the heart of the Nation. Its beats and throbs are felt from one end of the land to the other.

"What we wish is a revival of religious thought; and when I say a revival of religious thought I mean a revival in the heart. When we speak of the Church, that doesn't mean anybody. But when we talk about ourselves we speak of something that comes right home to us.

"There are only two things the Republic needs—knowledge and righteousness. It seems to me that knowledge has been running to and fro in the land. We have had a campaign of education. We now want a campaign of righteousness. Knowledge cannot and will not save the Republic. We must have a revival of righteousness."

At this point Mr. Moody asked Mr. Sankey to sing a song which was a great favorite of his own, although he had not heard it until a few days ago, "Eye Hath Not Seen." Mr. Sankey sang it alone, as it was unfamiliar to his audience.

Mr. Moody then continued: "I do not think that I can take a better theme than the Book itself. I noticed on a sign in front of this building as I came up which stated that the purpose of the meeting would be 'the deepening of spiritual life.' I would not give much for any spiritual life that does not come from the Word of God. In one psalm, David prays nine times that God will quicken him according to His law. So many Christian enterprises have failed for the reason that they have not been started on spiritual grounds! They have not had spiritual power. Why was it that little Japan, so much smaller than China, was yet able to march through her almost without opposition? It was because the Chinese did not know anything of their own powers. They have had powder for 2,500 years, and all they know about it now is to shoot off firecrackers. I find many Christian workers—men who call themselves Christian workers—who say that they believe in the Bible, but do not believe all of it. I met a Christian worker—at least he said he was a Christian worker—who told me that he had given up a good deal of the Old Testament, but that he believed more and more strongly in the New Testament. His position was absurd. You cannot give up the Old Testament and still believe in the New."

The Old and New Testaments.

Mr. Moody here illustrated the inter-relation between the New Testament and the Old by showing how many quotations from the older books of the Bible are used by Christ, the evangelists, and apostles. He also showed by quotations from the words of Christ Himself how He regarded the Old Testament as foreshadowing His own life. He also quoted from Christ passages of the Old Testament illustrating His mission on earth and also His belief in the most miraculous portions of Old Testament history, such as the flood, Lot's wife, the brazen serpent of Moses, &c.

He then said: "There is not a thing in the Old Testament that men now cavil about which the Son of God did not set His seal upon when He was on earth. Men are constantly asking us if we believe the story of Jonah and the whale. Yes, I do. I have been told that scientists have discovered that the whale's mouth is no longer than a man's fist, and that it would be impossible for a whale to swallow a man. I merely turn to the Bible and read that God prepared a great fish to swallow Jonah, and it is all clear enough to me. When you bring God on the scene there is no further trouble. [Cries of 'hear, hear.'] He could make a fish large enough to swallow Cooper Union. [Laughter.] Now, I don't want to turn this meeting into laughter. I have noticed that when a man begins to give up the story of Jonah and the whale he is beginning to give up the resurrection. I consider it a master stroke of the devil to get us to disbelieve that story.

"A friend of mine was once crossing the Atlantic. On the steamer with him were two modern philosophers, and they were discussing the Bible. They agreed that there were a number of things in it that could not hold water. They said, for instance, that it was ridiculous to say that Balaam's ass had talked. One of them said that he had examined the formation of an ass's mouth, and it was impossible for him to talk. An old Scotchman, listening to the conversation, could stand it no longer, and said: 'What, man; you make the ass, and I will make him speak.' The Scotchman saw at once the ridiculousness of the statement, that if God could make the ass he could not also make him talk. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

"There are some who say they believe in the Bible but do not believe in the supernatural. Now, if I did not believe in the supernatural things in the Bible, I would not take it out of this hall. There are more supernatural things in the New Testament than in the old. You cannot touch Christ anywhere but what you find something supernatural. Five hundred years before His birth, the Angel Gabriel went to Daniel in Babylon and announced His coming. The Angel Gabriel also announced the coming of John, the forerunner of Christ. This angel announced to Mary the birth of Christ. There came with Him also a choir of angels, who sang 'Glory to God in the Highest.' His parents were warned by God to flee into Egypt. All these things are supernatural.

"A man came to me and said: 'Mr. Moody, what do you do with this?' showing me a passage of Scripture. 'I do nothing with it,' I replied. 'How do you interpret it?' 'I don't interpret it.' 'How do you explain it?' 'I don't explain it.' 'But,' said he, 'I cannot believe a thing that I cannot explain or understand.'

"'Do you know anything about astronomy?' I asked. 'No,' he said. 'Do you believe in it?' 'Yes.' 'Do you understand the higher mathematics?' 'No.' 'Do you believe in them?' 'Yes.' 'Why, you believe in lots of things you don't understand and can't explain. You have never seen your brains. How do you know you have any?' [Laughter.] Don't laugh. He had got himself into a ditch.

"The old one-eyed Welsh preacher Evans said that many reforms died with the reformers; but that this great reform was still living. Think of this audience, met in the name if Christ, 1,900 years after His death.

"If I could understand the Bible, I would have been through with it forty years ago. I am glad to feel that there are in it things that I cannot understand; that it has a depth, a height, a breadth, that I cannot fully comprehend. [Cries of "Amen" and "Hear, hear."] I would rather have the statement, 'Thus saith the Lord,' than what is said by thousands of men."

Mr. Moody announced that he intended to have all the meetings as brief as possible, so as to have no flagging of interest. It was his intention, he said, to limit the afternoon meeting to one hour, from 2:30 to 3:30. He stated that his subject for to-day will be "How to Study the Bible."

For the next three Sundays, he said, there will be held special meetings at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall, and the daily meetings will be kept up at 10 and 2:30 at Cooper Union.

The Morning Meeting.

The meeting yesterday morning, which was preliminary to the series to be given by Mr. Moody, was held at Cooper Union at 10 o'clock. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn presided. There was a large audience, which was filled with enthusiasm for the work just beginning.

Among the ministers present were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. D. J. Burrell, Dr. David Gregg, Dr. D. Trover of Tennessee, Dr. Hartley, and Dr. R. L. Lawson.

Dr. Dixon was assisted by Dr. W. J. Harsha of Harlem and Dr. L. Marshall. He gave as the theme of the meeting, "Waiting Upon God in Prayer." "Prayer," he said, "is the one thing that can shake New-York."

Dr. Hall spoke on spreading the Gospel and on the most effective way to disseminate it. In many homes he had been told that the family only went to church when a distinguished preacher was advertised, or when a special subject, often more secular than religious, was to be treated. "If everybody acted thus there would be no further use for churches."

He said, in speaking of local conditions: "Talk about the churchless people in the slums! If you only knew how much godlessness there is and how many godless lives are led among the so-called higher classes you would be astonished."

Dr. D. J. Burrell spoke on the subject of "Faith in Prayer." He said:

"We want the salvation of this great city. There is no reason why we should not have a great outpouring of God's spirit. We have been hearing for a long time that there was not enough currency, not enough gold and silver in this country to transact business. Now that the election is over, we hear that there is more currency than we need. The trouble was that it was all in hiding, now it is being brought out. So it is with religion. There is plenty of it to save the city. All we have to do is to get it into circulation. Personal work for the salvation of souls must be put forth in the spirit of prayer."

The meeting was closed by a prayer by Dr. Dixon.

PRAYER WEEK SERVICES.

At the Y. M. C. A. They Are Connected with Lectures on the Bible.

The Rev Dr. C. I. Scofield, pastor of Mr. Moody's church, in East Northfield, Mass., who is conducting the week of prayer services at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in Twenty-third Street, delivered yesterday afternoon the first of a series of five lectures on "How to Study the Bible."

In these lectures Dr. Scofield will show how types, covenants, and predictions reveal Christ in the Old Testament. The first of the series was a study of types. The lamb, the brazen serpent, and the rock typifying Christ in the Gospels were traced through the older books, to exemplify the idea that the significance of a type in the New Testament would always be found in the first occurrence of it in the Old Testament.

"How wonderfully and beautifully the types illustrate the fundamental truths of the Bible!" said the preacher. "But let us never domatically say a thing is a type unless it is mentioned in the New Testament. We may get so full of pictures that we lose the reality of the thing typified. We are in danger of making a Christ out of our own imaginations. And then we become idolaters, no matter how great or beneficent our image may be."

This week is generally observed as a week of prayer among the churches and other religious organizations throughout the United States. The Young Men's Christian Association has issued announcements to 2,300 members. The evening services are exclusively for men. A special musical programme will be rendered at every meeting.

HONOR FOR DR. STORRS.

Celebration of His Fiftieth Anniversary as Pastor.

The official programme for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the installation of the Rev. R. S. Storrs as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, to be held Nov. 19, as follows:

Afternoon, at 3:30 o'Clock—Reception in the church parlors to Dr. and Mrs. Storrs.

Evening, at 7:30 o'Clock—Services in the church, George F. Stockwell, Chairman of the committee, presiding.

Scripture reading, Psalms 121, 122, 133, 134, the Rev. E. H. Byington, pastor of Pilgrim chapel.

Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," Mendelssohn. Prayer, the Rev. T. B. McLeod, D. D., pastor of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

Welcome, by the presiding officer, George P. Stockwell.

Festival hymn, (three stanzas.) This festival hymn was sung on July 3, 1861, at the fiftieth anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., of Braintree, Mass., the father of the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Greetings from Neighboring Churches—The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church; from Congregational churches in New-England, the Rev. George P. Fisher, D. D.; from Congregational churches in Brooklyn, the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., Tompkins Avenue; from churches in New-York City, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Fifth Avenue Presbyterian.

Address—By John E. Brown, for the people of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Response—By the pastor, Dr. R. S. Storrs.

Hymn No. 104.

Prayer—The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D. D., of South Congregational Church.

Benediction—By the pastor.

The Brooklyn church people are greatly interested in this celebration.

NO PARTIALITY WAS SHOWN.

Denial of a Story Concerning the Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

Gen. Horace Porter said yesterday that there was no basis for a story that there was unfairness in the distribution of the tickets for the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's, Nov. 17. He knew of no exhibition of temper or of comment on this year's distribution, but he preferred to leave all explanation to George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber.

"It is, as it has always been," said Mr. Wilson, "a case of 'first come, first served.' The date of the dinner was well known. Besides, it was widely announced before election day. Those who were prudent lost no time in securing tickets. Others were dilatory. Now Delmonico's, even by seating guests in side rooms, can accommodate but 370 guests for this dinner, so some will have to be disappointed. This is an extraordinary function of the Chamber.

"There were tickets for those who came early and in the order of application. There has been no partiality shown. All had an opportunity to secure tickets early. When the speeches begin it will be impossible, even with crowding, to have more than an audience of 370 in the banqueting hall."

FERRYBOAT DAMAGED.

The Farragut Struck the Mallory Line Freight Lighter.

The Fulton Ferry boat Farragut, while trying to make her slip on the New-York side of the East River at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon struck the Mallory Line freight lighter New-York, moored at the pier adjoining the ferry rack to the north. The few passengers on the boat at the time were thrown into a state of excitement which increased when they saw the damage that had been done.

The sharp iron-bound corner of the barge penetrated the men's cabin of the ferryboat, abaft the paddle, and tore out a large section of the overhang. No one was hurt, and the ferryboat was able to make the slip without assistance.

The ferryboat pilot, it was learned, had been compelled to change his course at the last moment, because of a Clyde Line steamer, which was just pulling out from a berth on the opposite side of the slip from that on which the barge lay. Then, as the bow of the boat was swinging around toward the ship again, the strong current which was running carried the stern around against the barge. The barge was not damaged.

Large Sales of Raw Sugar.

There was a ripple in the strong, raw sugar market yesterday, because of a sale of 6,000 bags of centrifugal sugar, '96 test at 3⅜ cents. This was an advance of ⅛ of a cent. The sugar was sold in Boston to the Nash-Spalding Refinery. Muscavado sugar was quoted at three cents and molasses sugar at 2⅜ cents. There have been heavy purchases of beet root sugar. While the supply of raw sugar in this country appears to be adequate, it is held for a raise in price and beet root sugar cannot be a factor in the market until December. The market for refined sugar is oversold.

Stock Exchange Transfers.

The following changes at the Stock Exchange were posted yesterday: Members transferred.—Otto Gelpcke (deceased) to Eben Stevens, at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall Street; Frank G. Logan to Benjamin B. Bryan, F. G. Logan, Chicago; Charles J. Wells to Leo Levy, at L. Levy & Co., 70 Broadway; F. J. A. Phillipp (deceased) to Wright C. Stout, Haven & Stout, 2 Exchange Court; Salvatore Cantoni (deceased) to Harry Sachs, Goldman, Sachs & Co., 10 Wall Street. Membership posted for transfer.—John E. Skehan (deceased) to E. Sanford Hatch.

MADE POLICE BY FRAUD

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FURNISHED IN ADVANCE.

Attempt to Locate the Trouble Casts Suspicion on a Coacher and Printing House Employes—Prosecutions May Follow.

President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews of the Board of Police have been engaged for nearly two months past in an investigation of a fraudulent scheme for securing the appointment of policemen on the force. No publicity was given to what was being done, as it was desired to have the principal in the scheme indicted by the Grand Jury. The matter was recently placed before that body, but on the evidence presented they failed to find an indictment. District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the matter, is hopeful, however, that when additional evidence is presented an indictment may follow.

It is believed that a number of men recently appointed on the force have secured their appointment by fraud and have paid for such appointment. President Roosevelt of the Police Board, Secretary W. H. Bell of the Police Civil Service Board, Chief Examiner Dobbs, Detective Sergeant Valely, and Superintendent Kelso of the Martin B. Brown printing concern have been untiring in their efforts to catch the schemers, and believe they might have succeeded but for a clumsy piece of detective work.

When the present Board of Police came into office, one of the things it started in to do was to put an end to the alleged corruption in the matter of appointments on the force. It determined to appoint only men who could pass a high standard physical and mental examination. It was calculated that by these means men of intelligence could be secured, and a Civil Service Board was appointed to take charge of the work of examining applicants. W. H. Bell, son of the late Admiral Bell, was appointed Secretary of the board. W. B. Dobbs, who was connected with the Civil Service Department at Washington, was brought to New-York by Mr. Roosevelt and appointed Chief Examiner. They have had entire charge of the work of examining candidates for the force. It was believed that only men of good intelligence were being appointed, but occasionally a new policeman came up for trial who displayed such ignorance and stupidity that the Commissioners wondered how he had ever passed the civil service examination.

About two months ago the discovery was accidentally made that the questions at the mental examinations were being supplied to some of the applicants previous to the holding of the examinations. This information caused an immediate investigation. Enough facts were ascertained to convince the officials that the questions had been given out prior to the examinations which have been held during the last six months. Just how many of the candidates secured the questions in advance is not known, but enough was gleaned to satisfy the Commissioners that a number of the new policemen who passed the examinations had purchased lists of the questions, paying well for them. The civil service officials took immediate steps to stop the leak, but for a long time their efforts were futile.

Leak at the Printer's.

It is now believed that two printers employed in the establishment of Martin B. Brown, in Park Place, where the questions were printed, stole the proofs of the questions, and gave them to a man outside of the establishment who paid handsomely for them.

The mental examinations for new applicants are held every fortnight on a Wednesday. On the day before the examination the questions are prepared by Messrs. Bell and Dobbs. They only make one copy of the questions, which is sent in a sealed envelope by a messenger and delivered personally to Superintendent Kelso of the Martin B. Brown Printing Company, in Park Place, where they are printed. Trusted employes take charge of the questions and have them set up in type. After proof sheets are taken and the errors corrected, the sheets are destroyed, the questions in type are placed in forms, which, after being locked in a chase, are sent up stairs to the pressroom, where the questions are struck off on two presses. The presses are operated by separate pressmen, and the Superintendent and foreman personally look after the printing. When the printing is done the questions are done up in a sealed package by Mr. Kelso, who sends them to the Civil Service Board at headquarters by a trusted messenger. They are kept in a safe over night and not taken out until the examination begins the following day. Less than three hours is consumed in preparing, printing, and delivering the questions at headquarters.

In the course of the investigation made by the detectives detailed for the work, it was found that J. Stetler, a former civil service clerk of the Police Department, had opened a school for preparing candidates for the mental examinations. This man had been appointed on June 1, 1895. Four months after he was dismissed for sending out to applicants for appointment a printed offer to coach them for the examinations. After his dismissal he went into the business openly. There was nothing about this that was wrong, but Stetler made a contract with such men as he coached to receive from each of them a fee of $300, contingent upon his appointment. In other civil service schools the fee is from $10 to $25 for instruction. Information was further obtained that Stetler was in a position to obtain the questions and deliver them to applicants the night before the examinations occurred. Several applicants were found who, upon being closely questioned, admitted that they had gone to him to be "coached," and that they had agreed to pay him a stipulated sum of money after they had received their appointments.

Clumsy Detective Work.

The detectives discovered that the ex-clerk was doing business in a very careful and cautious way. He took the precaution never to let one of his men see any of the others. He transacted his business with one at a time. In this way they never came into cantact with one another. The detectives became satisfied that the ex-clerk was getting the questions, and they set traps to catch him, but he became suspicious, and would do no "business" with them. The Commissioners wanted to catch the fellow with the questions in his possession. He was watched constantly in the hope that he could be detected. On every Tuesday afternoon for a period of six weeks two detectives have shadowed him. He has been followed from his residence down town to the neighborhood of Brown's printing office, but without result.

Satisfied that the questions were obtained in some manner from the printing office, two detectives were sent to Brown's establishment with the consent of Superintendent Kelso. They posed as friends of Mr. Kelso, and their trip through the building was arranged so that they were present when the questions for the following day's examination were placed in the hands of the printers. They saw the type set up and watched the foreman take a proof, make the necessary corrections, then destroy the proof, place the type in the forms, and saw the forms placed on the presses. Up to this time nothing had occurred that would have caused the slightest suspicion, but by careful watching, however, the detectives found just where the leak was and how the questions got out. The game was spoiled, however, by a bad piece of work.

Before the work of printing the questions was begun a first impression was taken of the type on a sheet of paper which is called a "tympan." This the foreman cut off, crumpled up, and carelessly threw into a waste basket, covering it up with several other pieces of paper from the floor. It was through the stealing of the "tympan" that the questions had been previously obtained, but the usual programme was not carried out on this occasion through the interference of the detective. After the foreman had thrown the "tympan" into the paper basket one of the detectives walked over and rummaged through the basket until he found the sheet. Then he inquired loud enough for the pressman to hear what was done with this paper. The foreman told him it was always destroyed. The detective then carelessly remarked, to throw off suspicion, that there was a lot of paper to throw away, and tossed the "tympan" back into the basket. The men suspected were, however, thus put on their guard, and the "tympan" was not stolen as before.

The men employed in Brown's printing establishment who were suspected of having stolen the "tympans" and sold them to Stetler have been discharged, and it is believed that the leak in this direction has been stopped.

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

President Roosevelt made the following statement yesterday in relation to the matter: "At first we thought this was a simple confidence game of Stetler's. There has been at least one such instance in the past year in which an applicant paid money for appointment to a man who literally did nothing whatever but make the offer and afterward pocket the money. However, we put our detectives on Stetler and got facts which convinced us that in this case there was something out of the ordinary. Shortly afterward we found through an outside source one man who boasted that Stetler had given him the examination papers the night before the examination.

"All the men who we have been able through our detectives to learn were receiving tuition from Stetler have been rejected from appointment by the board. The case of Mr. Stetler himself has been brought before the Grand Jury and will again be brought before it. From all information we have, very few men, indeed, who have been under Stetler have been appointed. If we can find any of them who have been appointed we will, of course, turn them out. Hereafter no man who studies under him will be appointed. I think, however, that with the change in the preparation of the questions, upon which we will insist, a repetition of the trouble will be impossible.

"I am sure that but very few men have got on the force through these corrupt practices. We have had detectives on the matter during the last two months, and there is no one case where we could find that the man had got appointed, and only two from this man's school who had got on the list. On many of the lists there was not a single man who had gone through his school. I believe that half a dozen would be an outside limit of men appointed in that way. No single official of the Police Department is in any way concerned in this scheme. It is purely a matter referring to one or two of the subordinates of the printer who does our work under contract and to a rather unusually shrewd specimen of the class which is always hanging around to blackmail men who are fools enough to submit to blackmail.

Who Received Questions.

"Assistant District Attorney Battle said this morning, in regard to the criminal aspect of the case, that he thought the promise made by Stetler to guarantee applicants positions brought him within the law.

"I do not know what men received the questions. Every man that went to Stetler was shadowed, however, and refused to say anything whatever in regard to it. Mr. Dobbs and I have gone most carefully through all the list, and have decided to refuse only two on the lists.

"We have even gone so far as to get the City Vigilance League to have 'fake' applicants apply to Stetler. In our investigations we have been able to account for all but about twenty-five candidates. Doubtless most of these got in honestly.

"Whether the questions were given Stetler in advance or not we cannot positively say. But our investigations convinced us positively of a leak in the printing office. And the fact that Stetler asked so much more than would possibly cover any mere tuition from the applicants made us feel we could not appoint any man who had been schooled under him.

"I have decided to recommend the adoption of another plan. Messrs. Dobbs and Bell of the Civil Service Board will have exclusive charge of the preparatory examination. At 7 o'clock of the morning of the examinations the papers will be sent down to the printing office in charge of a detective, who will remain in the office while the papers are being printed. There can be no suspicion of anything wrong in the examinations of the higher officers on the force. The papers are always prepared in my office."

SPECIAL BIBLE SERVICES.

Concerted Movement to Show the Work of the Past Year.

Last Sunday was devoted to special "Bible services" by a large number of ministers in this city. The idea was suggested by James H. Burnside, former President and now Vice President of the New-York Bible Society. It was taken up by the society, and requests were sent to all the ministers to make "The Bible and Bible Work" the subject of their sermons for the day.

It was intended to show, from all the churches by a concerted movement the amount of work that had been accomplished in this city during the last year in taking the Bible into the homes of the people.

The ministers acted upon the suggestion, and a great many of them held special services on the Bible. Among these were the following: Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Dr. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers, Dr. Joseph R. Kerr of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue; Dr. Halloway of the Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, Dr. Cadman of Metropolitan Temple, Dr. Tipple at Grace Church, Dr. Couch of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Wilson of St. Andrew's, Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate, Dr. Judson of the Washington Square Memorial Church, Dr. King of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Harsha of the Second Reformed Church, Harlem; Dr. Sill of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, Dr. Reynolds of St. Mary's, and Dr. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

A. C. Arnold, agent of the Bible Society, said that during the past year, 92,000 Bibles had been distributed in the homes and to strangers in this city. Of this number, 60,500 had been given to immigrants, and a large number to the blind.

The society's agents found 900 families in New-York that refused to take a free Bible. They said they did not want it in the house.

A Church Celebration.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twenty-second Street, having celebrated its reopening after repairs Sunday, will give several other memorial meetings this week, notably this evening, to the American Bible and Tract Societies. Gen. O. O. Howard, the Vice President of the Bible Society and President of the Tract Society, will preside. The Rev. Dr. Bliss of The Independent will tell what these two institutions have accomplished in Turkey; George E. Sterry will represent the laymen, and Drs. John Hall and G. L. Shearer the clergy.

HE DISLIKES THE POSTERS.

Owner of a Store Building Complains of His Tenant.

Justice Beekman to-day continued a temporary injunction obtained by Joseph Conron, the owner of the apartment house at Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in which Isaac Boehm is restrained from exposing theatrical posters and other signs in his store in the basement of the house, of which he is the lessee.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that he let the place to Boehm, who agreed to use it as a first-class café, and there was a covenant in the lease which debarred the defendant from making any display of posters in the windows or placing any articles there which were intended for sale.

Notwithstanding this, it is alleged that not only posters were placed there, but a huge card bearing the legend, "Headquarters for Italian Laborers." There were also a lot of apples placed in the window with the information that they were on sale at the rate of "Two for a cent."

In answer to the first card, it is alleged that a lot of Italian laborers made the store a lounging place, and sat around on benches in the rear of the café.

Boehm says that he carried on a first-class place while he was there, but he assigned his interest to a man named Hexter, who re-assigned it to the present tenant, Luigi Tordio. Tordio says the place is for the use of his countrymen, but that he intends to change the place into a saloon and take down the posters.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Former President of the Globe Investment Company Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Allison Z. Mason, former President of the embarrassed Globe Investment Company, the principal business of which was in Western mortgages, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzlement. The charge is similar to that upon which Treasurer Moore of the company was recently convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The new indictment warrant on which President Mason was arrested contains in all twenty-one counts, but only seven of these allege embezzlement. The amount involved is about $10,000.

President Mason was arrested last Spring on an indictment charging the embezzlement of $500. By mutual agreement this case, as well as that of ex-Treasurer Moore, was taken before the Supreme Court on agreed facts. Decisions against both Moore and Mason were rendered, and Moore, at a recent term of the Superior Court, was sent to State prison for three years.

The company was turned over to Receiver Henry A. Wyman in September, 1895. He found $275 cash on hand and assets of $200,000 on paper, while the liabilities amounted to $4,000,000. The company was originally the Dakota Mortgage Loan Corporation of Boston, organized in 1884, and became the Globe Investment Company in 1888. In 1889 the capital stock was increased to $500,000 from $100,000. When the receiver took charge he discovered that the managers had been paying interest, expenses, taxes, and salaries with money that belonged to persons for whom they had collected it; that they had not protected the interests of many of their patrons; that they had falsified the books of the company, and swore falsely as to the value of the stock of the concern; that they pledged the guaranty fund to banks, misused loans, and were guilty of other irregularities.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR MEET.

Annual Convention at Rochester—The Order Said to be Growing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The regular convention of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada will open to-morrow.

General Master Workman James R. Sovereign said to-day: "The Knights of Labor have had a wonderful growth during the lats year. In France we have a membership of over 100,000. It is against the rules of the order to tell the exact number of Knights, either in this country or this State, because the men might be blacklisted by their employers. Only a short time ago Philadelphia papers stated that we had no members in that city to speak of, and a few days later 6,000 men went out on a strike.

"We believe in taking advantage of improved machinery, so as generally to reduce the hours of labor to eight hours a day; to have laws passed forbidding the importation of contract labor, and to have Government control of the railroads and telegraphs. We think that men and women doing the same work should receive the same remuneration. The Knights of Labor are not Anarchists. They do not wish to overthrow the present condition of society, and we are in favor of the system of government laid down by the signers of the Declaration of Independence; but we do not think that the workingmen of this country have received fair treatment, or that they have received the share they deserve in the wealth of the country."

MRS. BULL'S NEW SCHOOL.

Dr. Lewis Discusses the Relation of Biology to Philosophy.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—At the beautiful home of Mrs. Ole Bull, in Cambridge, the first meeting of a school in comparative religion, philosophy, and ethics, which Mrs. Bull has founded, was held this afternoon. Mrs. Bull invited Dr. Lewis G. James to direct the meetings. Dr. James is President of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, and is the author of several philosophical books. The aim of the conference is to have a series of Sunday afternoon lectures and discussions at the home of Mrs. Bull during the season.

In spite of the heavy rain the house was crowded with members of the conference and guests. There were present several lecturers, a number of professors of Harvard, and men and women well known in the intellectual society of Boston and Cambridge, including several authors.

Mrs. Bull opened the conference with a brief address, in which she introduced Dr. Lewis, who in turn made a short speech, and presented Prof. Le Conte of the University of California. He read a paper on "The Relation of Biology to Philosophy."

At the close of Prof. Le Conte's paper Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson thanked the speaker in behalf of the audience.

BRYAN FOR SENATOR.

Suggested as a Compromise Candidate in Washington.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 9.—A movement has been started here in the interest of William J. Bryan for United States Senator from this State.

The silver fusionists will control the Senatorship. It is said the Constitution of Washington provides that to be eligible to the office the candidate shall be merely an "inhabitant" of the State at the time of his election, so that the fusion majority could elect Mr. Bryan without any trouble.

Richard Windsor, Sr., the Populist leader in Washington, and James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic fusionist and member-elect of Congress, are rival candidates for the Senatorship, and Mr. Bryan has been suggested as a compromise.

MAY INDICT GLEASON.

Grand Jury Will Investigate Appointment of Election Inspectors.

The corridors of the Queens County Court House in Long Island City were crowded yesterday when Judge Gaynor ascended the bench. Local politicians anticipated that the Judge would have something to say to the Grand Jury in relation to the appointment of Election Inspectors for the late election by Mayor Gleason.

The Judge told the Grand Jury that Long Island City was entirely free from an election muddle this year. He told the jury, however, to investigate carefully the appointment of the Inspectors. There were many men about the corridors who failed to become Inspectors, and these, it is alleged, testified against the Mayor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and will join his company.

—The following transfers in the Sixth Cavalry are made: First Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, from Troop A to Troop M, and First Lieut. John P. Ryan, from Troop M to Troop A.

—Capt. John Q. Adams, First Cavalry, and